

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1875.

WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE SIXPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s.

J. H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Business transacted in all descriptions of MINING Stocks and Shares (British and Foreign), Banks, Bonds, Railways, Miscellaneous, Insurance, Assurance, Gas, and Dock Shares.
Business negotiated in Shares not having a general market value.
Business in all COLLIERY and IRON Shares.
Business on HAND in all the leading TIN, COPPER, and LEAD Shares.
Shares sold for forward delivery (one or two months) on deposit of 20 per cent.
Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement.
Monthly and Daily Price Lists issued.
Bankers: City Bank, London; South Cornhill Bank, St. Austell.

DEALINGS in the following, or part:—30 Cardiff, £4 8s. 9d.; 10 Con-
5 Chicago, £3 11s. 3d.; 100 Crenver and Abraham, 6s.; 50 Chapel House, £4;
Industrial Cos.; 180 Javali, 18s.; 10 Llanrwst, 37s. 6d.; 20 Lawes Chemical,
90 Langdale Chemical; 120 Plynlimmon, 4s. 6d.; 100 Positive, 15s. 6d.; 75
Mountain; 50 The Gold; 15 Thorp's Gawber, £15.

**SPECIAL BUSINESS in CHAPEL HOUSE COLLIERY shares, yielding at pre-
sent upwards of 17 per cent. Also BILSON and CRUMP, THORP'S GAWBER,
L. PLYNIMMON, GLAISDALE QUARRY, and SPON LANE COLLIERY.**

R. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Business in MINING and COLLIERY Shares of every description.
Business in Foreign Stocks, Colonial Government Bonds, Railways, Banks, and
Miscellaneous Shares, and all Securities dealt in on the London Stock Exchange,
for INVESTMENT or SPECULATION.
Purchases and Sales negotiated in Unmarketable Stocks and Shares.
Speculative Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement.
References given and required when necessary.
Stock and Share List forwarded to bona fide Investors free on application.
Bankers: The National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

H. B. has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—
100 Frontino, 6s. 3d.
25 Pennerley, £1 13s. 3d.
25 Flagstaff, £2 11s. 3d.
30 Gawton, 13s.
60 Gold, £4.
60 Gold Run, 20s.
25 Hington, 19s. 6d.
50 Javali, 18s.
50 Last Chance, £1 13s. 3d.
50 Llanrwst, £2 11s. 3d.
50 Malabar, £2.
100 Malpas, £2.
40 Marke Valley, £1 13s. 3d.
20 New Consols, £2.
25 New Quebrada, £4 6s. 6d.
50 Old Treburgett, 8s.
30 Parys Mountain, 12s. 6d.
100 Port Phillip, 13s. 6d.
100 Plynlimmon, 4s.
70 Prince of Wales, 9s. 3d.
25 Pennerley, £1 13s. 3d.
100 Rockhope, 9s. 6d.
15 Richmond, £7 3s. 9d.
50 St. Patrick, £1 13s. 3d.
25 Sweetland, £2 11s. 3d.
10 So. Condurrow, £4 8s. 9d.
20 So. Rom. Gravel, £2 11s. 3d.
50 Tecoma, £2 11s. 3d.
10 Tankerville, £1 13s. 3d.
25 United Mexican, £2.
5 Van, £23 8s. 9d.
20 Van Consols, £2.
25 Van Tankerville, £1 13s. 3d.
50 West Mostyn, £2 11s. 3d.
40 Welsh Ironworks, £2.
10 Wh. Grenville, £2.
15 Wheel Peavor, £2 11s. 3d.
100 Yorke Peninsula, 9s. 6d.

R. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C. (Established 10 years).
SPECIAL BUSINESS in South Condurrow and Prince Patrick Shares, at
the prices.

Now ready, price 1s. 6d., post free 2d. extra.
**HOW TO INVEST: or, CAPITAL, ITS PROFITABLE
EMPLOYMENT BY JUDICIOUS INVESTMENTS.**
Published by E. J. BARTLETT, 30, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

JOHN RISLEY (SWORN), STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
77, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Turkish Six Per Cents. of 1854, 1858, 1862, 1865, 1871, and 1873 specially recom-
mended; Wheel Grenville and Treleigh Wood, also Wheel Peavor and Crebora
Shares.
Business transacted at the following rates of commission:—Foreign Stocks, 1/4 per
cent.; and Mining Shares of £4 each and upwards, 1 1/4 per cent.; under £4, 1s.
share.

FERDINAND R. KIRK, STOCK BROKER,
Consols, Foreign Bonds, Railways, and every security quoted on 'Change bought
and sold.
Bankers: London and Westminster, and City Bank.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—
Altam Colliery. Earle's Shipbuilding. New Sharlston.
Bilson and Crump. Ebbw Vale. Pawson and Co.
Baginbun, John. Eley Brothers. Peninsular & Oriental.
Butler's Wharf. Fairbairn Engineering. Phosphate Sewage.
Brighton Aquarium. Fore Street Warehouse. Richards and Co.
Cardiff and Swansea. Foster, Porter, and Co. Silkstone Fall.
Chapel House. Hudson's Bay. Thorp's Gawber.
Central Swedish. Hooper's Telegraph. Whitehaven.
City Offices. Littlean Colliery. West Mostyn.
Diamond Rock. Nant-y-Glo. Welsh Freehold.
Diamond Fuel. Newport Abercarn.

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95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKER.

JOHN MOSS AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
224 AND 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON,
E.C. transact Business for cash or account on all descriptions of Stocks and
Shares.
Bankers: The London and County Bank, Lombard-street.

MR. W. MARLBOROUGH, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 Years).
Sells the following SHARES, at prices annexed:—
100 Alamillos, £2 1s.
100 Bampfyde, 25s. 6d.
15 Birdseye Creek, £2 1/2.
20 Bog, 10s. 3d.
10 Chicago, £3 3s.
15 Colorado, £2 1/2.
5 Devon Copper, £2 1/2.
25 Devon Consols, £1 13s. 3d.
20 East Van, 40s.
20 Emma, £1 3s. 9d.
25 Flagstaff, £2 12s.
60 Frontino, 6s. 3d.
50 Gold Run, 19s. 3d.
15 Hington, 20s.
25 Javali, 18s.
40 Last Chance, 15s. 6d.
50 Malabar, 13s. 9d.
50 Malpas, 14s. 6d.
25 Marke Valley, 19s.
15 New Quebrada, £4 8s. 9d.
50 Plynlimmon, 4s.
15 Parys Mountain, 12s. 6d.
30 Port Phillip, 13s. 3d.
25 Russia Copper, £2 18s. 9d.
15 Richmond, £7 3s. 9d.
20 Sweetland, £2 11s. 3d.
25 St. Patrick.
30 Sierra Buttes, £2 2s.
20 Tecoma, 24s.
40 The Gold, £7.
50 West Maria, 5s. 6d.
2 Van, £23.
25 Van Consols, £2 1/2.
50 York Peninsula, 9s. 6d.
20 New Consols, £2.

WILLIAM BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
FINSBURY SQUARE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.
Business transacted in British, Colonial, and Foreign Securities, Railway, Bank,
and Mining Shares at close market prices. The Sale or Purchase of Shares not quoted
in the usual Stock and Share Lists may be negotiated.
Full particulars of a few Securities well worthy of immediate attention will be
forwarded on application, free of charge.

G. E. SIMPSON, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
6, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C., will
SELL the FOLLOWING SHARES, free of commission:—
20 Birdseye, £2 1/2.
20 Chontales, 9s. 3d.
75 Chapel House, £4 17s. 6d.
20 Eberhardt, £3 18s. 9d.
25 Flagstaff, £2 1/2.
40 Gold Run, 19s. 3d.
70 Javali, 18s. 9d.
40 Ladywell, £2 18s. 3d.
20 Llanrwst, £1 14s.
50 Pennerley, £1 11s.
40 Prince of Wales, 9s. 3d.
30 Parys Mount, 12s. 3d.
25 Richmond, £7 3s. 9d.
20 Roman Grav., £12 9s. 9d.
25 Tankerville, £10 12s. 6d.
10 Van, £2 1/2.
40 Van Consols, £2 1/2.
50 Van Tankerville, £24s.
25 Richmond, £7 3s. 9d.
20 Roman Grav., £12 9s. 9d.
25 Tankerville, £10 12s. 6d.
10 Van, £2 1/2.
40 Van Consols, £2 1/2.
50 Van Tankerville, £24s.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the Fire Re-Insurance Corporation (Limited).

P. WATSON, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank (Limited); and Union Bank of London.

MR. ALFRED E. COOKE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
(Established 1853.)

**SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following shares, which should be bought at
once:—**Thorp's Gawber, Chapel House, Glaisdale Quarry, St. Patrick.
All the above shares are fully paid. Full particulars may be had on application.
Mr. COOKE guarantees to supply the following shares, or any part. In conse-
quence of the holidays, prices are not affixed to all the undermentioned shares, as
fluctuations render it impossible to place shares under offer when the market is
closed for many days. Mr. COOKE solicits applications by Tuesday morning:—
30 Allam Coll., £5 3s. 9d.
20 Bampfyde, 25s.
10 Birdseye.
5 Bilson & Crump, £10 1/2.
75 Cakemore Colliery, £5.
30 Chapel House, £4 1/2.
10 Cedar Creek.
180 Crenver, 4s. 3d.
35 Glaisdale, 20s.
20 Hington.
10 Ifton Rhyn.
145 Javali.
20 Ladywell.
50 Llanrwst, £2 1/2.
20 New Consols.
150 Parys Mountain.
30 Penstruthal, 11s. 6d.
175 Positive Assur., 15s. 9d.
20 Pennerley, £1 1/2.
140 Rookhope (offer wtd.)
20 Sweetland Creek.
60 St. Patrick, 22s. 6d.
15 West Goginan, 30s.
120 Welsh Gold.

Mr. COOKE is a Buyer of Chapel House, Glaisdale, Hington Down, Javali,
Welsh Gold, and Tankerville at best market prices.
Business in 80 Tankerville and 250 Javali.
Shares may be had for settlement at the end of May, subject to the payment
of a deposit of 20 per cent.
References exchanged.
Prompt attention given to all letters and telegrams.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, SWORN SHARE BROKER,
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.
(Established 1857.)

The following are the latest prices at which business could be done. Where the
difference between the buying and selling price is wide transactions may be
effected at an intermediate price:—

Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Bampfyde	£2 13s. 3d.	Penstruthal	10s. 13s.
Birdseye Creek	25s.	Plumas Europe	£3 13s. 3d.
Bog	9s. 6d.	Prince of Wales	8s. 10s.
Carn Brea	47	Richmond	7
Cedar Creek	13s. 13s.	Roman Gravel	12 1/2
Chicago	35s. 3s.	St. Patrick	1
Chontales	8s. 9s.	South Condurrow	4 1/2
Devon Great Consols	15s. 13s.	So. Roman Gravel	16s. 17s.
Dolcoath	46	Sweetland Creek	2 1/2
Don Pedro	15s. 17s.	Tecoma	2 1/2
East Lovell	6 1/2	Tankerville	10 1/2
East Van	2	Tinctorf	23
Eberhardt	37s. 4s.	Tyldwyd	23
Flagstaff	25s. 2s.	United Mexican	2 1/2
Gawton	10s. 12s.	Van	22
Gold Run	18s. 18s.	Van Consols	2 1/2
Hington	15s. 18s.	West Chiverton	4
Javali	15s. 18s.	West Maria	4s. 5s.
Ladywell	25s. 27s.	West Tankerville	1 1/2
Llanrwst	13s. 13s.	West Tolgus	44
Marke Valley	17s. 6d.	Wheel Grenville	4 1/2
New Consols	23s. 3	Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes)	4 1/2
Parys Mountain	11s. 3d.	Wheel Peavor	5 1/2
Pennerley	13s. 13s.		

N.B.—Speculators in mines may anticipate a rise in the shares of the East Van.

MESSRS. PYNE AND ASHMEAD,
CITY MINING AGENTS,
LONDON MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES UNDERTAKEN.
ACCOUNTS AUDITED, LIQUIDATIONS CONDUCTED.
GOOD CENTRAL OFFICES.
6, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON, E.C.

MR. HENRY CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
WOOL EXCHANGE, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(Established 20 years.)

Business transacted in every description of Securities including British, Foreign,
Colonial; also Railways, Banks, Insurance, Miscellaneous, and Mining Com-
panies.
Holders of Mining Shares can obtain, free of charge, particulars of the exact
position of any company they may be interested in.
All enquiries answered by return of post.

Capitalists seeking Safe and Profitable Investments for £100 to £1000 should
apply for particulars, either personally or by letter, to Mr. CHAPMAN, who has
several on hand that will bear the strictest investigation.

MESSRS. W. J. TALLENTIRE AND CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
20, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C., transact business in
Stock Exchange Securities and Mining Shares of every description.
A Selected List of Safe Investments forwarded to intending investors post free
upon application. Fourteen years' experience.

**MESSRS. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS,** 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Government and every negotiable Stocks dealt in for cash or account. Orders
and telegrams punctually attended to.
We advise immediate application and purchase of the BAMPFYDE and LLA-
NWST shares. A rise in price is inevitable.

**MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., 1, PALMERSTON
BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.**
Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr.
Thompson's "Investment Circular" for March now ready, post free, price 6d.

**MR. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET
WITHIN, E.C.,**
Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

**MESSRS. HARLAND AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS,** 235 and 236, GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

Messrs. H. and Co. wish to direct attention to the DIVIDENDS declared by
CHAPEL HOUSE and ALLTAMI COLLIERIES, and will be happy to supply
shares in these companies at market rates.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Patent Ligno Mineral Paving Company.

**MR. JAMES STOCKER, 2, CROWN COURT,
THREADNEEDLE STREET.**
Railway, Bank, Foreign Bonds, and all other Stocks and Shares for
Investment or Speculation.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—
100 Alameda, 17s.
50 Bampfyde, off. wtd.
5 Bellavista, off. wtd.
25 Birdseye, £2 2s.
25 Bilson & Crump, £10 1/2.
75 Bog, 11s.
10 Cape Copper.
35 Cathedral.
40 Cedar Creek, 30s.
50 Central Van, 16s. 6d.
60 Chontales, 8s. 6d.
30 Chicago.
40 Clee Hill Coll., 5s. 3d.
60 Chapel House, £3 18s. 9d.
25 Cardiff & Swan, £2 1/2.
75 Don Pedro.
20 Devon Gt. Con.
50 Emma, 27s. 6d.
20 Eberhardt, £4 1s. 3d.
20 East Lovell, £7 1/2.
50 Flagstaff, £2 1/2.
60 Frontino, 6s. 9d.
70 Gold.
55 Glaisdale, 20s.
65 Great W. Van, 11s.
30 Grogwinion.
60 Gawton, 12s.
15 Hudson's Bay.
15 Ifton Rhyn, 28s. 6d.
90 Javali, 16s. 3d.
20 Lawes Chem., £2 1/2.
40 Last Chance, 20s.
40 Ladywell, £2 1/2.
50 Malpas, 14s. 6d.
55 Malabar, 13s.
30 Marke Valley, 19s. 6d.
100 New Rosario, 9s. 9d.
45 New Sharnone.
20 Newcas. Chem., £2 1/2.
100 Old Treburgett.
55 Penstruthal, 12s. 6d.
50 Pennerley, £1 12s. 6d.
30 Prince Patrick.
70 Prince of Wales, 10s.
55 Port Phillip, 12s.
25 Rom. Gravel, £12 1/2.
50 Rio Tinto.
75 Richmond, £7 1/2.
40 Silkestone Fall, off. wtd.
30 Sweetland, 45s. 9d.
80 South Aurora, 12s. 6d.
55 So. Carn Brea, £23 9s.
85 S. Prince Patrick, £2s. 6d.
30 So. Rom. Grav., 17s.
8 S. J. del Rey.
30 Thorp's Gawber.
80 Tecoma, 23s.
15 Tankerville, 11s.
65 Welsh Freehold, £2 1/2.
10 West Chiverton.
55 W. Eagair Lie, 22s.
15 Wh. Grenville.
20 Wheel Peavor, £5 1/2.
10 Wheel Kitty, £5.
30 Wheel Uny, 58s. 9d.
3 West Bassett, £2 1/2.
3 West Tolgus.
30 Wheel Crebora.
100 Yorke Peninsula.
40 W. Tankerville, 23s. 9d.

Bankers: London and Westminster.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. A. W. THOMAS AND CO.,
10, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.,
MINING AGENTS, AND STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS.

St. Patrick Mining Company.—Prospectuses and plans may be obtained upon
application to Messrs. A. W. Thomas and Co.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, THE FOLLOWING:—
100 WEST CHIVERTON. 200 LADYWELL.
200 EAST VAN. 10 BOLCOATH.
50 VAN. 50 ROMAN GRAVELS.
Sellers will please state number and lowest price for cash.
GOULD SHARP AND CO., 33, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

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**MESSRS. PENNINGTON AND CO.'S "MONTHLY RECORD
OF INVESTMENTS,"** published on the first Thursday in each month,
contains an exhaustive Review of the British and Foreign Stock and Share and
Money Markets, &c., with an enumeration of safe investments, paying from 10
to 20 per cent. Price 6d. per copy, or 6s. annually.

PENNINGTON and Co., Sworn Brokers, 3, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

**MESSRS. A. ENDEAN, FISHER, AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
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Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MESSRS. HARVEY, JORDAN, AND CO.,
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MANAGERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c.
OFFICES.—30, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
LONDON OFFICES OF THE LANTERN TIT PLATE WORKS.
PLANT SILVER MINING CO. (Limited).
Mineral Properties Inspected.

**MESSRS. J. TAYLOR AND CO., 86, LONDON WALL, E.C.,
and MINING EXCHANGE, SOUTH KING STREET, MANCHESTER,
MINING ENGINEERS AND INSPECTORS.**
Business done in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares.

**MR. E. CHARTERS, 36, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET,
ING SHARES, free of commission:—**
50 Alameda, 15s. 50 Great West Van, 10s. 9 40 Rosewall Hill, 6s. 6d.
25 Bampfyde, £1 1/2. 30 Gold Run, 16s. 6d. 60 Rosca Grande, 2s. 6d.
20 Bronfloyd, £1 1/2. 20 Marke Valley, £1. 50 Trumpet Cons., 19s. 6d.
20 Birdseye Creek, £2. 50 Malabar, 11s. 9d. 50 Tinctorf, £22.
3 Carn Brea, £44. 10 Medlyn Moor, £5 1/2. 70 West Maria, 5s.
10 Cardiff & Swan, £4. 50 New Fowey Con., 10s. 6 10 West Bassett, £2 1/2.
50 Devon Consols, £1 1/2. 30 New Sharlston, £3 1/2. 20 Wheel Kitty, £4 1/2.
20 Emma, £1. 30 Old Talargoch, £2. 30 Wheel Uny, £3.
70 Frontino, 7s. 6d. 50 Plynlimmon, 3s. 6d. 5 West Tolgus, £4 1/2.
50 Glasgow, 10s. 6d. 50 Pennerley, £1 1/2. 50 Wheel Crebora, 15s. 6d.
50 Glasgow Carad., £1 1/2. 50 Pedn-ar, £7.

**MR. E. CHARTERS, 36, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET,
ING SHARES, free of commission:—**
50 Alameda, 15s. 50 Great West Van, 10s. 9 40 Rosewall Hill, 6s. 6d.
25 Bampfyde, £1 1/2. 30 Gold Run, 16s. 6d. 60 Rosca Grande, 2s. 6d.
20 Bronfloyd, £1 1/2. 20 Marke Valley, £1. 50 Trumpet Cons., 19s. 6d.
20 Birdseye Creek, £2. 50 Malabar, 11s. 9d. 50 Tinctorf, £22.
3 Carn Brea, £44. 10 Medlyn Moor, £5 1/2. 70 West Maria, 5s.
10 Cardiff & Swan, £4. 50 New Fowey Con., 10s. 6 10 West Bassett, £2 1/2.
50 Devon Consols, £1 1/2. 30 New Sharlston, £3 1/2. 20 Wheel Kitty, £4 1/2.
20 Emma, £1. 30 Old Talargoch, £2. 30 Wheel Uny, £3.
70 Frontino, 7s. 6d. 50 Plynlimmon, 3s. 6d. 5 West Tolgus, £4 1/2.
50 Glasgow, 10s. 6d. 50 Pennerley, £1 1/2. 50 Wheel Crebora, 15s. 6d.
50 Glasgow Carad., £1 1/2. 50 Pedn-ar, £7.

MR. TIMOTHY HUGHES,
50, SEEL STREET, LIVERPOOL.
The Registered Office of the PRINCE PATRICK, GROSVENOR, WEST
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MINING COMPANIES (LIMITED).
Full information respecting these Mines forwarded on application.

RELIABLE INFORMATION given respecting Mines in the Isle of Man, Flint-
shire, and the neighbouring districts.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS,
MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.
GOGINAN, ABERYSTWYTH.

MR. R. PERCY ROBERTS,
FINANCIAL AGENT,
60, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

GROSVENOR, ENTWISLE, AND CO.,
(LATE GROSVENOR AND CO.),
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS
89, PORTLAND STREET, MANCHESTER.

**WANTED.—A PRACTICAL MINE AGENT, of large Foreign
and Colonial Experience, DESIRES a RE-ENGAGEMENT as MA-
NAGER. Is thoroughly acquainted with metalliferous minerals and assaying.
Phosphate of lime deposits and analysis a speciality. Inspection of mining pro-
perties undertaken, and estimates carefully made. A situation foreign preferred.
Speaks Spanish. Security if required.
Testimonials and reference by addressing, in first instance, "Apatite," MINING
JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet street, London, E.C.**

**WANTED, a THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL MAN as MINE
AGENT in the ISLE OF MAN, to succeed present agent, who has
accepted an eligible appointment abroad. Should be thoroughly acquainted with
the Clay Slate Formation.
Address, giving full particulars of age, present employment, salary expected,
&c., with references as to ability and fitness, to WILLIAM C. BEW, Secretary, Falcon
Cliff Mining Company (Limited), Colonial Buildings, 36, Dale-street, Liverpool.**

WANTED, a CERTIFICATED COLLIERY MANAGER.—
Applications, with references as to character and qualifications, stating age,
whether married or single, and wages required, &c., may be made to Mr.
ORRISTON, Flint Marsh Colliery, Flint, North Wales.

**WANTED, to TAKE the SUPERINTENDENCE of MINES of
GADENA and other ORES in the MALAY PENINSULA, a thoroughly
practical MINER, with a knowledge of the conversion of ores, and who has expe-
rience in the direction of labour.
Apply, by letter only, with references, to THE BORNEO COMPANY (Limited),
28, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.**

**WANTED, a SITUATION in LONDON by the FRENCH-
GERMAN-ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT of a LEADING IRON
FIRM, thoroughly acquainted with the BELGIAN MARKET.
Apply to "G. J.," 108, rue du Marche, Brussels.**

**WANTED.—The Advertiser desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT either
at HOME, ABROAD, or in the COLONIES. Is thoroughly acquainted
with the Assaying of Ores, both by the dry and wet methods, and has also some
experience of the Smelting and Dressing of Ores. Twelve years with last em-
ployers, who are prepared to bear highest testimony as to character and ability.
Apply to Mr. THOMAS BOWEN, Brynhyfryd, Swansea.**

TO PROPRIETORS AND MANAGERS OF COAL MINES, &c.
**MR. THOS. ROBERTS, HORSE-DEALER, PENMACHNO,
NORTH WALES,** has always on hand PONES suitable for COAL
MINES, &c.

**950 BLAKE'S PATENT ORE-CRUSHERS
NOW IN USE.**
For catalogues, apply to—
MR. H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY, LEEDS.
Only maker in the United Kingdom.

**MR. JOHN CARTER, MINE SHARE DEALER,
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL,** transacts business in every description of
shares at close market prices of the day.

THE "LEVELT" ROCK DRILL.

SUPERIOR TO



ALL OTHERS.

FOR PARTICULARS OF
Rock-drills, Air-compressors, Coal-cutters, & all other Mining Machinery,
APPLY TO

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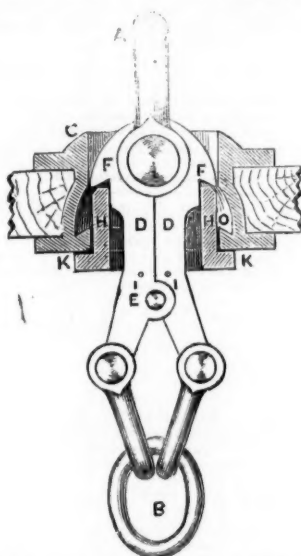
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LECTURES ON MINERALOGY.—No. V.

The substance, said Prof. W. W. SMYTH, which is to form the subject of this present lecture is one of the most important of all the constituents of this our globe, entering more or less into the composition of the greater part of rock masses, and sometimes even wholly composing the rocks. I mean QUARTZ. As a whole, the substances which we shall include under the term have been designated from a very early period by many different names, but as we find that all these kinds, while differing from the others in some quality, have yet a marked resemblance and agreement in others, we in modern times class them altogether as being of one species, and having many subdivisions, or varieties. If we examine into their chemical composition we find them to consist essentially of silica, which in itself is an oxide of a metalloid substance called silicon; sometimes pure, sometimes adulterated, so to speak, with other oxides—oxide of iron, oxide of alumina, &c. In the group of opals a very considerable quantity of water is combined with the silica, and this group differs from the others in several points; it still is it is classed with them, for you may pass from one to the other by very easy gradations. The crystalline forms in which this substance occurs belong to the hexagonal, or rhombohedral, system. Nearly 180 different forms have been observed, but the differences are so trifling that if we make ourselves familiar with two or three of the principal shapes it assumes we shall be practically prepared to recognise it in all cases.

In the outer hall of this Museum you will find a very fine specimen of crystallised quartz, taken from the lining of a lead vein in the North of England: on examining it you will see that the crystals projecting from the mass have faces of the six-sided pyramid, and if these crystals had been formed in a soft mass (e.g. in clay), under other favourable circumstances, we should have found both the form of the crystal developed, the lower corresponding to the upper, and we shall have a pyramid with 12 faces. Far more commonly, however (especially when it does not occur in masses of crystals, but in the interior of cavities), part of the figure is a prism of six sides. A very curious and observable fact about these latter crystals, and one very convenient to those who have to do with the substance, is that while the upper faces are lustrous and, generally speaking, smooth, the side faces show a number of fine lines, or striations, on their surfaces. Another point of great interest with regard to the crystalline varieties of this substance is that they have a tendency to occur with only half, or even a quarter, of the number of faces developed which we know belong to the full form; and thus we may find only three faces of the prism, or the whole number may be there, but alternately large and small. When only three faces are developed the crystal is looked on as a hemihedral form, and we may suppose in that case that we have three faces of the rhombohedron developed. In almost all cases the hardness is so considerable that it is greater than that of ordinary steel and iron, and the remembrance of this fact is most important in mining and quarrying operations: so considerable is the hardness that the only way to overcome it is to use a material of superior hardness, as the diamond, or to scrape it away bit by bit, or by taking advantage of its brittleness and clipping it away. Everyone is aware of the fact that you can strike a light with a piece of flint (which is really a form of quartz) and steel; this is on account of its great hardness, the particles which fly off being made red-hot by the blow. It is usual to apply the term "rock crystal" to the purer varieties of the substance; as a general rule you may say the larger the crystal the purer you can trust to its purity throughout. This large crystal of quartz which I have on the table was brought from hundreds of miles through the woods and over the mountains of Brazil by an enthusiastic Cornish miner, who was under the impression that he had found the largest diamond in the world, whereas on bringing it home he found it was only worth a very few shillings. The diamond, we know, crystallises on a system which has the octahedron for its base, while quartz never, by any possibility, assumes such figures, and takes very regularly those forms which are its own, and which are easily and readily recognised.

Rock crystal, when it assumes different tints, receives special names; thus we have the "carnelian" stone, which is nothing more than a yellowish brown variety of rock crystal, named after the Cairngorm mountain, in Scotland, where it is found, and it is brought from abroad. If it has a blackish, dark, smoky colour the name "smoky quartz" is given to it, while if it has a considerable bluishness, and somewhat of the colour of the topaz, it is called the "blue topaz." In some cases it assumes a purple tint, and is then known as "amethyst," and this substance is very largely imported into this country, from Brazil especially, and employed for ornamental purposes; in some specimens the purple colour may be seen fade away into a colourless portion. The name of "common quartz" will be given to those varieties which do not exhibit any particular kind of translucency. In the outer hall you will see a piece of quartz from California, which forms one of the vein stones which gold occurs.

One would not be far from the mark in saying that of all the substances which make up our globe, as far as we know, quartz is, perhaps, the most important, forming from 50 to 70 per cent. of the whole amount of materials, if we regard not only that which exists in the free state, but also that which occurs as a compound. In granite, for example, quartz occurs as one of the constituents, and the other minerals which make up the granite—mica and felspar—are always associated with quartz in combination. Here is a sketch of a lead mine; the walls, sloping down on either side, are formed of granite, while the fissure or vein in which the ore occurs is almost entirely filled up with quartz, and these conditions extend over areas of many miles. In fact, we may say that, with the exception of limestone, quartz is the principal veinstone in which metals occur; in many cases gold and silver ores occur in quartz rocks, they occur also in quartz material as veins, but in this latter case it is not quartz rock; quartz rock occurs in strata which may extend for many miles, but in the case of quartz occurring as the material of veins and veins it has been introduced at a time subsequent to the formation of the rock in which it occurs. Among the varieties of quartz we have "rose quartz," and "milky quartz," distinguished by their tints; and "cat's eye," a gem highly valued in the East. This latter is usually cut in a rounded form, called by jewellers "cabochon," and when in this form it is turned about you may see a peculiar line of light down the stone, more or less softened at the sides, but sometimes very sharp; and this reminds you of a "cat's eye" when fairly looked into, hence the name given to it.

"Aventurine" is a variety of quartz which when the light falls on it displays a large number of shining and brilliant points of light. "Fibrous quartz" is another variety, which occurs in some localities; the cat's eye variety is either fibrous in itself, or contains parallel bundles of some fibrous material, such as asbestos. "Ferruginous quartz," sometimes of a brownish red, at others of a brown colour, contains along with quartz one of the oxides of iron.

We now come to a group of materials which are not so distinctly crystalline as the above; they appear granular, and are called "crypto-crystalline," or obscurely crystalline. The granite of which many of our paving stones consist is made up, as I have mentioned, in great part by quartz free and combined; the sandstones, too, which are used for the streets you will find to be composed altogether of grains of quartz, sometimes with a little mica (which, again, is a silicate, and thus contains quartz), or a little argillaceous matter. And, again, you will find many of the conglomerates—as, for instance, the "plum pudding stone" of Derbyshire—are composed of pebbles of quartz cemented together. Among these obscurely crystalline varieties occurs "hornstone," having in general a brownish or whiteish tint, with a sparkling lustre, and frequently found replacing the material of organic bodies in fossils; another variety black, and found in slaty masses, is called "Lybian stone," and has been used for thousands of years by goldsmiths for comparing together different varieties of gold, and so testing different specimens by the colour of the streak left when the metal is rubbed on the stone. "Jasper" is another variety, without lustre, very hard, of a red or brown tint, called "ribbon jasper" when the colour is exhibited in streaks or layers, and "agate jasper" if other material is intermixed with it. Fine examples are not frequent in this country, but it is not unknown, being occasionally met with in parts of Wales and Cornwall, and in the latter place may sometimes be seen built into walls.

I must say a few words about the varieties of quartz which contain water in variable quantities; these form the group of "opals," which are subdivided, and receive various names. Everyone is more or less familiar with the beautiful colours, so noticeable for their brilliancy, and at the same time for their softness, of the precious or "noble opal," the occurrence of which is almost limited to one particular district in Hungary, but which has been found to a certain extent in America, and lately in Queensland, Australia, with iron ore. This substance has a less degree of hardness than the other varieties of quartz, as might be expected, and moreover none of the group are known to occur crystallised. Altogether they have a character which shows conclusively that they must have been carried by water in solution, and deposited therefrom, taking the form of the cavity or place in which they were deposited. "Common opal" is a substance of a whitish colour, with an agreeable tint about it, sometimes found associated with precious opal. "Hyalite" is a glassy substance, found in small drop-like masses as stalactites, occurring in cavities in igneous rocks and rocks of volcanic character. In the northern island of New Zealand are a number of certain springs of high temperature, the water of which contains a considerable proportion of silica, and this is deposited in the district as siliceous sinter, forming large masses, especially about the place where the springs issue: this is very interesting, as giving us some idea of the way in which the last-mentioned varieties of quartz have been formed. We have another instance of silica deposited from the water of hot springs in the case of the geysers of Iceland. In Hungary are seen masses of wood completely ossified, where the organic matter of trees has been entirely replaced by deposits of common opal. I have seen such cases there, and am completely persuaded that it must have been brought about by the action of water: in some cases so perfect is the replacement that you can see the annual ring of growth as distinctly as if the tree had been cut down only last week.

We have still a third group of quartz minerals, which are by universal consent attached to the quartz family, and which consist of an irregular mixture of the two preceding groups. These substances, from the comparative facility of cutting them, the variety of patterns they present, and the admirable way in which they allow of being engraved, have been from the time of the Etruscans regarded as of the highest value in the mineral kingdom. Among them we have "chalcedony," called from a town of Asia Minor, with a greyish or brownish tint; with a fine red tint it is termed "cornelian." If it assumes a dark brownish red tint it is of especial value to engravers, and has been used from ancient times for rings and seals; it is called "sard" from having been found originally in the neighbourhood of Sardis. Then there is the "onyx," where you have two layers of quartz mineral; one dark brown, the other white, or other colour. If "sard" occurs thus in an "onyx," the mass is called "sardonyx;" these layers of mineral in the hands of the artist are very ingeniously and curiously worked up into figures. "Bloodstone" or "heliotrope" is a dark-green variety, with red spots in it; "chrysoprase" is an other green variety. The great number of agates belong to this family, and in the Museum above you will find a series of specimens illustrating the manner in which this substance was formed by the infiltration of water.

NODULES IN SANDSTONE.—At the Manchester Geological Society Mr. Plant read a paper on the origin of some arenaceous nodules found in coal measure sandstones. Externally, he said, these nodules might suggest an origin like that of a ball of sand cemented by oxide of iron, but their external ridges were difficult to account for by any kind of rolling motion; and were the nodules to be regarded as having been produced by motion, their internal structure could not be reconciled with that theory. After carefully examining a large number he had come to regard them as the result of a slow decomposition or oxidation of stray particles of iron which originally existed in the sandstone, and which by that process became diffused in a series of gradually enlarging circles. The entire ball was saturated with peroxide of iron, but the process of saturation was not uniform; hence the appearance which the nodules exhibited of a succession of iron-stained rings. The last formed circle had, by its oxide, effected a hardness of surface which enabled the nodule readily to separate itself from the sandstone. He had experimented in various ways to obtain similar nodules from clay, lime, or sand, but the result had not been satisfactory, inasmuch as the oxidation of the iron required more time than he had given it to radiate in circles from a central nucleus. Some experiments upon damped paper had been more successful, and in some which he exhibited it would be seen that a particle of iron, when placed upon damped paper, and under slight pressure, had in eight days produced a series of iron-stained rings, which presented a *fac simile* of the iron-stained concentric circles found in sections of nodules.

He submitted this as probably a correct explanation of the particular nodules appearing in the coal measure sandstones of Lancashire.

IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.—The annual meeting of members will be held in the hall of the Institution of Civil Engineers (by permission of the council thereof), Great George-street, Westminster, on Wednesday, May 5, and two following days, and particulars as to papers proposed to be read there should be forthwith forwarded to the general secretary, at Middlesbrough. From the circumstance that at the meetings of the Iron and Steel Institute all the leading members of the iron trade are present, there is probably no place where the men or effects of any given invention or brought under discussion can be more quickly ascertained; and, as the forthcoming meeting will be held in London, all who have any novelty for cheapening or improving the manufacture of iron would do well to avail themselves of the opportunity of submitting it, for which the constitution of the Institute affords every facility. Whilst referring to the Iron and Steel Institute, it may be mentioned that the second part of the 1874 volume of the "Journal" of the Institute has just been published, through Messrs. Spott, of Charing Cross. The part now issued contains the detailed report of the Barrow-in-Furness meeting, held in September last; the usual report, by Mr. D. Forbes, on the progress of the iron and steel industries in foreign countries; notes on the iron and steel industries of the United Kingdom; and an appendix, containing an account of the visits, &c., connected with the Barrow meeting.

THE TREATMENT OF COPPER ORES.

At the Great Snowden Mountain Copper Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday, Mr. J. P. WILKES read the following paper upon a new process which he has patented for the treatment of copper ores:—

As requested, we have much pleasure in giving some particulars of the process for the extraction of copper from its ores, in which we are interested, and which we have already explained to some of the directors of the company. The process is a chemical one, but it is not a mere chemical theory, for it contains nothing but well-known reactions, which can be vouched for by every chemist. It was devised by an eminent mineralogical chemist, of very extensive and practical experience, who was consulted by a well-known Italian banking house with reference to some copper mines on the Alps, formerly the property of the late Count Cavour. He was desired, if possible, to discover some cheap method of extracting the copper from the ores with which the property abounded, but which were so poor in copper that he was informed that he could have no materials to work with but what he could find upon the mountain, or were contained in the ores themselves, they would not otherwise pay for treatment. The ores were very similar to those of the Snowden Mine, the bulk of which, as indeed is the case with by far the greater portion of the sulphuretted copper ores found in the United Kingdom, are too poor to be profitably dressed by water, owing to the extraordinary waste that accompanies all water processes, and the impossibility of extracting the whole of the copper by that method. His investigations, which were patiently continued for a considerable period, resulted in the erection of trial works: the various steps of the process were tested in every way, and having been practically demonstrated to be correct and commercially successful, the bankers referred to are now expending upwards of 10,000*l.* in the erection of extensive works to carry on the operations; and the process is now protected by patent in the United Kingdom and the chief copper producing countries of the world.

Two of the leading objects of the process are—1. The conversion of the copper into a state of solution, and—2. The extraction or precipitation of the copper from that solution. The residues of the cupreous pyrites, now so largely imported into England from Spain and other countries, and which are comparatively concentrated by the elimination of the sulphur originally contained in the ores, are generally chloridised, or roasted with chloride of sodium (common salt), in order to render the copper they contain soluble, and the copper is then precipitated from the solution by means of iron, which is sacrificed in the process. But chloridisation as now performed is too imperfect and wasteful, and the precipitation of copper by iron is far too costly to admit of the profitable treatment of low-class ores by such methods. In our process those ores which contain sufficient sulphur to support combustion are first employed to roast themselves; but as we at present consider that the bulk of Snowden ores will be treated by the second method of our process, it will not be necessary to explain the particulars of the treatment which applies best to the ores of that class. The Snowden ores would be first crushed and mixed with a small quantity of burnt lime, and made up into any convenient shape for stacking, as an ordinary brick-kiln would be stacked or built for burning; the mass or kiln of ore would then be burnt at a low red heat for a short time, which would require but little fuel to accomplish, and the roasted ores would then be crushed, and tipped into conveniently placed tanks or vats containing water. As the process is started for the first time, water, but which after repeated use will become a highly concentrated acid liquor, containing a large proportion of sulphuric acid resulting from the burning of the ores with lime. By the roasting of the ores in this manner with lime the whole of the copper they contain will become converted from its original form of a sulphide or sulphuret into a soluble sulphate of copper, a chemical combination of copper with sulphuric acid; and for the information of our chemical hearers, we may mention that any small portion of copper sulphide which may have become converted into a simple oxide by inattention to the sulphur instantly combining with it, and is precipitated to the bottom of the tank as a highly concentrated and pure solution, containing 50 per cent. and upwards of copper; the hydrogen unites with the oxygen and forms water, and we liberate large quantities of sulphuric acid, and thus indirectly manufacture a most powerful solvent, the free use of which is of great benefit in our already simple and economical process. The copper precipitate, unlike the unfortunate ores containing only 4 and 6 per cent., commands its full price in the market according to the copper standard, and may be at once either smelted or converted into valuable scales of copper on the spot, or sold as it is. The quantity of lime required will depend on the amount of sulphur which has to be absorbed from the ores, for the Snowden ores it will probably average about 5 per cent. of lime to the ton of ore; and our sulphuretted hydrogen being made from the ores themselves, it will be seen that our operations possess the elements of simplicity and economy, while it may be mentioned that we shall in addition easily obtain a by-product, formed during the treatment, which will go far towards covering our entire cost. We have in this process a most simple and economical method of extracting copper, and the treatment of copper ores will henceforth be reduced to a mere mathematical question.

For the treatment of the Snowden ores under this part of the process, which we call "the Lime Process," we require the following simple plant:—Kilns for burning lime, ordinary brickmaker's pug-mills and moulds, for shaping the prepared ore into any convenient form for roasting, a furnace and boiler for the production of sulphuretted hydrogen, vats or tanks for precipitation, sheds, tools, &c., and an ordinary stone-breaker and crushers, which are equally indispensable for the water process as for this. The commercial results of the treatment of the Snowden class of ore by the process will be best exemplified by saying that an ore yielding the extremely low percentage of 2 per cent. of copper will (after allowing the most ample margin for mining and getting of—say—10*s.* per ton of ore), result in a net profit of 30 per cent. and upwards, calculated upon the average standard of the copper market, while any additional richness in the ore treated will practically be almost all clear gain. The cost of the treatment of ordinary low-class copper ores after mining by our process may only give a result of 1½ per cent. of ore, or, according to circumstances. With reference to the application of the process to the Snowden Mines, we think that a sum of about 3000*l.*, which will allow a moderate working capital, will be sufficient to treat 30 tons of ore per day, the capacity, we understand, of the stone-breaker and crushers already in working order on the mines, and provide for the necessary contingent expenses, and we think it would be desirable for the company to turn their more immediate attention to the halvens, which, being already mined and available for use, will yield the above rate of profit, even supposing they only give a result of 1½ per cent. of copper, for it must not be forgotten that in view of this process there is, at that percentage of copper, a considerable value in them which may be immediately realised.

The erection of the necessary works will take but little time, and immediately upon their completion the Snowden Mines, with attention and economy, may realise large profits, sufficient to satisfy the most sanguine shareholders, if the company is placed upon a sound basis and its capital reduced; while owing to the extensive character of the mines these profits may be still further increased, according to the amount of capital invested in the erection of additional works. We think it may be safely assumed that, with the appliances already upon the mines, and the working capital now asked for, and, as before said, good and careful management, the treatment of 30 tons per day of ore (yielding about 2 per cent.), or of halvens (yielding about 1½ per cent. of copper), would result in a net profit of about 60*l.* per week, or about 3000*l.* per annum; and if we can arrange to work for a day of 24, instead of 10 or 12 hours, as could no doubt be done, this amount of profit would be doubled; while it must still be borne in mind that with additional plant 100 tons per day can be treated as successfully as 30 tons. We are now making the necessary arrangements for the application of the process, on a large scale, in the working of some extensive copper mines in this country in which we are interested, knowing that in this age of criticism we shall accomplish more to secure the adoption of the process throughout the kingdom by practically demonstrating its truths and success ourselves, and then court the investigation of the mining and chemical interests, than by all the theoretical proof and argument we could bring to bear upon the subject, and that this was accomplished it was not our intention to bring the process into public notice. Actuated, however, by a sincere wish to do for our fellow-shareholders in the Great Snowden Company in their difficulties, we have willingly done so, and trust that it is not too late for the existing company to apply it to their mines. We sincerely hope that the property, and the opportunity of more than retrieving all its ill fortune, will not be lost, for though at the eleventh hour, we think that it is not too late for the mines to realise the prosperity and the shareholders the benefits they deserve. Assuming, of course, that the opinions of Prof. Edridge and others, as expressed in their reports upon the property, prove to be correct.

WAGES IN THE FINISHED IRON TRADE.—On Tuesday there was a meeting of representative ironmasters from the different ironmaking districts in England, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, to consider the notice of the Northern Ironmasters' Association, dated at the close of June, their connection with the board from time to time determine the wages of finished ironworkers according to the Derby scale. The meeting was private, but it was understood that there was not so much objection by some masters in the meeting to the principle as to the figure basis, and it is believed that there are ironmasters who would not object to continue the method if a different basis for regulating wages by prices could be fixed. Nothing of a more definite character was, however, determined upon than that a meeting of the parties to the Derby arrangement should be summoned to meet at six weeks hence.

The Master of the Rolls has appointed Mr. T. S. Evans, of Bucklersbury, official liquidator of the Grovesend Steam Coal Colliery Company (Limited), and of the Cwm Bychan Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited).

Meetings of Public Companies.

THE SILKSTONE FALL COLLIERY COMPANY.
EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURES.

The annual meeting, which was looked forward to with a great deal of interest by the shareholders and others, was held at Barnsley, on March 19. There was a good attendance, and the chair was occupied by Mr. J. W. BAKER, the Chairman of the company, Mr. Kimber, solicitor, London, having withdrawn his candidature for a seat at the board, of which he had given notice at the last meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, which showed that there had been a loss on the year's transactions of upwards of 2400*l.*, traced the history of the colliery for many years past, showing that in purchasing it the company had been most grossly deceived. He said at the last annual meeting the directors were empowered to raise additional capital for the purpose of developing and carrying on the wagon works, but they found it impossible to do so. All they could do under the circumstances was to work up the material in hand, and then sell the wagon works. The directors were also authorised to enter actions against Mr. E. Booth, the vendor of the colliery, and Mr. Nicholson, the promoter of the company, for the false representations with respect to the colliery. They had done so, and the result was that the Court of Chancery had attached 522 shares standing in the books of the company in the names of those two persons, pending the issue of the trial, which was for the recovery of 2400 shares, or the money received for the sale of any portion of them, as well as any dividends received. Financially, he found that for one year there were bills of exchange received for 3409*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*; owing to banks, 4622*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; trade accounts, 7460*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*; other bills expended at Christmas, 1000*l.*—making a total of 16,672*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, against 1400*l.* owing to the colliery. After considerable difficulty and anxiety, however, they had been able to reduce their liabilities very considerably; still he was sorry to find that he was compelled to admit the colliery was thoroughly rotten, and of no intrinsic value whatever. During the first five months of last year the colliery made a small profit, but during the remainder there was a considerable loss, and the manager, Mr. Nixon, said the coal was so rubbishy it was impossible to make a profit out of it. Such was also the opinion of Messrs. Higson, the well-known mining engineer of Manchester, who had been called in to inspect the colliery, and report as to its capabilities. They state that, according to the plans submitted to them, there remained unworked in both mines about 780,000 tons of coal, which at the present rate of output would last about ten years; but, as one seam would be exhausted long before the other, the production would diminish. They also stated that, in consequence of the seams being so interstratified with layers of dirt and stone, great expense would be incurred in separating them after the coal had been mined. They conclude by stating "we are of opinion that the cost of getting these seams at the present time leaves so small a margin of profit that in ordinary times, with the increased expense that must naturally follow, would preclude any possibility of their being worked to a successful issue." It would, therefore, be clear to the most sanguine shareholders that it was impossible to work the colliery at a profit. With regard to the early history of the colliery, he found that in 1668 it was worked by Mr. G. W. Craik, in connection with another person, after which Mr. Booth purchased a quarter share. It was continued by them until 1861, when Mr. Craik sold his share to Messrs. W. and S. Adhead, one of whom was father-in-law to Mr. Booth. The latter, in 1862, borrowed 1300*l.* from his father-in-law, or sold his share for that sum. All the Adheads put into the colliery was not more than 3000*l.* Mr. Craik's first partner having sold out, the colliery became invested in the Adhead family, when the property was put down at 25,000*l.*, of which 11,250*l.* was in the name of W. Adhead, 11,250*l.* in the name of S. Adhead, and the remaining 2,500*l.* in the name of Mr. Craik, who was connected with one of the others in some dye-works at Macclesfield. After that it was attempted to float the concern as a company, with a capital of 100,000*l.*, Mr. W. Adhead being the chairman, and Messrs. Booth, and a young man named James Adhead, being the managers. Of the purchase-money, it was proposed that the sum of 40,000*l.* should be taken in fully paid-up shares, and 10,000*l.* in cash; 10 per cent. was to be guaranteed to the shareholders for five years—the concern being in an insolvent state at the time. In 1869 Mr. W. Adhead died, and a suit was instituted to administer to his estate. Mr. Booth then agreed, with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, to purchase the colliery for 18,000*l.*, and in 1871 the concern was brought out as a limited company, with a capital of 50,000*l.*, in consequence, as it was stated, of the death of one of the partners. But, as Mr. Booth appeared to have no money to pay for his purchase, having before borrowed 1300*l.* from his father-in-law (deceased), he made overtures to Mr. Nicholson, the salesman at the colliery, and it was arranged that the latter should buy the colliery for 30,000*l.*, Nicholson then applied to Messrs. Silk and Co., of London, to float the concern, and to induce them to do so transferred to them 435 shares of the Silk, however, did not do so. Previous to the attempts to form the company the colliery, which was the property of the Adheads, was in a thoroughly insolvent state, for he found that there was owing to the bankers on its account, in 1865, 3217*l.*; 1871, 3371*l.*; 1872, 4129*l.*; 1873, 4411*l.*; 1874, 3994*l.*; and in 1875, 3750*l.* It was, therefore, evident that from the very commencement the colliery was a losing concern. Mr. Booth it appeared was manager from 1866 to 1871, with a salary commencing at 25*l.* a month, and in 1870 Mr. Nicholson became a partner in the colliery, it being agreed that he should have 6*d.* per ton for all coal he sold in certain districts. In July, 1871, an agreement was entered into between Booth and Nicholson for the sale of the colliery for 30,000*l.* After paying the Adhead family 18,000*l.*, as agreed upon, there was 12,000*l.* left, of which Booth was to have 6000*l.*, and Nicholson 7000*l.* Of the shares 40 were given to Mr. Neville, of the Coal Exchange, and others, to qualify them as directors.

Mr. OWEN (London), the late Chairman, said all the directors were qualified by the vendors.

The CHAIRMAN proceeded to say that Silk and Co. were either unable to float the company or gave it up in disgust. Application was then made to West and Co., of the Exchange—that was the Hop Exchange, in Southwark. Shortly after that circulars were issued declaring a dividend of 25 per cent. on the paid-up capital. The shares then went up like magic, and the effect was truly wonderful.

A SHAREHOLDER: The 25 per cent. dividend cleared me out.

The CHAIRMAN: Yet it was plain that the accounts had been cooked, for the concern had never made a penny since the beginning. It could not be otherwise, for in the purchase the plant and buildings were put down at worth 24,700*l.*; but he had no hesitation in saying they were not worth as many hundreds as were charged thousands. The 15,581*l.* was put down as the assumed value of the leases. The Messrs. Adhead had a lease granted to them, which was assumed to be of the value of 5000*l.*, yet an ounce of coal had never been got under it, and 531*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* had been paid on account of it to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners—the value assumed they would see was mere moonshine. His own opinion under the circumstances was that they should take the bull by the horns, and write off four-fifths of the capital, which he would propose as a resolution. When he found it to be impossible to work the colliery at a profit, it occurred to him that there was a valuable bed of fire-clay, which could be worked at a profit by the erection of brick works, and the coal required could be obtained by working the Thorncliffe seam. Considerable loss he found had been incurred by the wagon works—which had been an incubus on the concern—for the expenditure on them looked as if it had been reckoned, for in one instance from 200 to 300 tons of the very worst iron had been purchased for the highest price given for the best qualities. What he would now recommend was that the capital should be reduced from 50,000*l.* to 10,000*l.*, shut up the rubbishy pit known as the Silkstone Fall Four-feet, utilise the 20 in. of fire-clay and the Thorncliffe coal with which it is connected. They then might pay a fair dividend on the 10,000*l.* If they did not do as he had intimated, then the best course they could adopt would be to wind the company up. There was a large quantity of the Thorncliffe coal, something like 90,000 tons, which, if worked at the rate of 250 tons a week, would last a considerable time for the purpose of converting the fire-clay into bricks. In conclusion, he would say that the whole fabric on which the company was based was as rotten as any company that was ever brought out. He had given a great deal of time and deep attention to the affairs of the company, and in the end it was exceedingly annoying to find that the whole concern was rotten to the very core. (Cheers.)

Mr. WHITEHEAD said many of them had been allured by the 25 per cent. dividend; but he found that there had been a good deal of cooking to make things agree. On examining the stock-books he found eight items that had not been ticked off by the accountant, and they showed how the 25 per cent. dividend was made to appear. When it was necessary the stocks had been altered at the instance of the manager to make the value appear much higher than it was. There were 2868 props put down at 2*s.* 6*d.* each, their actual value being 10*s.* each, or an overcharge of 29*s.*; 570 bars at 5*s.* 6*d.* each, or value 1*s.* 9*d.* each, overcharge 46*s.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; 130 rods at 9*s.* each, value 3*s.* 2*d.* each, overcharge 52*s.* 10*s.*; 12,154 props at 1*s.* 6*d.* each, real value 9*d.* each, overcharge 708*s.*; 180 props at 2*s.* each, cost 1*s.* each, overcharge 9*s.*; 9000 bars at 4*s.* each, overcharge 337*s.* 10*s.* There were, consequently, overcharges on the stock in hand to the amount of about 2500*l.* for the purpose of showing a dividend of 25 per cent. on the capital then supposed to be subscribed. The speaker then spoke in strong terms of the report of Messrs. Grace and Archer, the mining engineers, which was printed along with the prospectus, and, in fact, formed part of it. They stated that the Silkstone Four-feet seam, which is the fourth bed, is 4 ft. in thickness, including a dirt parting of 6 in. when the coal was only 2 ft. 10 in.

Mr. NEVILLE (London) disputed the correctness of the statement in the report to the effect that during the last seven months of 1874 there had been a falling off in the coal trade, with a decline in price. He also considered that the Thorncliffe bed could be worked to a profit.

Mr. R. COOPER presumed that Mr. Neville alluded to the London coal trade. When the weather was very severe in the metropolis, and vessels were kept back by contrary winds, coal went up, but the same cause in no way affected the country market.

Mr. CULPAN was connected with some works that used 500 tons of engine coal weekly, and if they had what was called the Four-feet bed of Silkstone Fall for nothing they would not have it.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the amount of wages paid bore no comparison to what the coal sold for. For the last seven months of 1874 the coal sold at an average of 7*s.* 7*d.* per ton, whilst the cost of getting it was 7*s.* per ton.

A SHAREHOLDER asked whether they could not go on working the Thorncliffe seam, which was a good house coal, and make a profit of 2*s.* 2*d.* in the ton? The CHAIRMAN, in reply, stated that they could only raise about 10*s.* a ton per day, and, as Messrs. Higson had reported, it was not capable of being worked to a profit in the present state of the trade. Their liabilities, he might say, were creeping up, the banking account against them being something like 3000*l.*, and had it not been for himself and the directors, who had become the guarantors for the money, the whole concern would have been wound-up long ago; and if any gentleman would release him from his liability he would be very glad to retire.

Mr. FELKIN considered it would be absurd to only partially work the Thorncliffe seam, when it could supply not only the brick works, but the coke-ovens as well.

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the report of Messrs. Higson, who informed him that they would not give 5*s.* for one of the pits. The Silkstone coal had been worked and exhausted about 40 years ago, and only rubbish left.

Mr. OWEN said, before becoming a director and Chairman, he made every enquiry as to the property, and took particular notice of the report of Messrs. Grace and Archer, which stated that the Four-feet coal was making a clear profit of 1*s.* per ton, and that the quantity left unworked was 420,000 tons. It was true he had shares given to him as a qualification for a director, but he afterwards invested

800*l.* of his own money, although he had since sold all his shares but one, and that he held merely for the purpose of vindicating his character.—The CHAIRMAN believed that Mr. Owen had acted in good faith, and from information furnished by Mr. Booth.

Mr. NEVILLE said he was in the same position as Mr. Owen, for it was owing to his reliance in Mr. Booth that he became connected with the colliery.

Mr. ROBINSON was opposed to the closing of the Four-feet pit, as he believed there were two coal merchants who would purchase the produce of it. He had also heard that Mr. Booth had offered to take the colliery off their hands, and pay them 7*s.* 7*d.* per ton, for it.

The CHAIRMAN said the merchants alluded to might work the seam by paying a small royalty. With regard to Mr. Booth, if that gentleman would do as was stated, and give them guarantees, the directors would receive him with open arms.

Mr. R. COOPER was not prepared to place any reliance on the promises of Mr. Booth. He thought that the Legislature should endeavour to put down the system of vendors giving gentlemen shares in a company to qualify them for directors.

Mr. KIMBER (London) remarked that he had heard of Mr. Booth offering a compromise in the Chancery suit, and, as a solicitor, he advised them to entertain it, otherwise it might turn out they were throwing good money after bad, or after none at all. He had been induced by Mr. Nicholson to invest money in the company, and if he thought he had a chance of getting anything from him he would certainly try, but he believed it would be useless to do so.—The CHAIRMAN said he was of something like the same opinion, and if anything like a satisfactory settlement was offered, he should advise the directors to accept it.

Mr. OWEN asked if it would not be advisable to call upon Messrs. Grace and Archer to justify their report.

The report and accounts were then put to the meeting, and carried.

With regard to the reduction of the capital, the question was deferred, and it was also agreed that the office in London should be abolished.

A rather warm discussion ensued, in which some personalities were interchanged by Mr. Minshall, the secretary, and Mr. Kimber, who appear to have been rivals for the position.

Mr. Dawson, the book-keeper at the colliery, was appointed secretary. The directors were re-elected, and a vote of thanks passed to the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the vote, said he was not over sanguine as to the result of their changed position, but the dividend on a capital of 50,000*l.* would, of course, be very small.

The proceedings, which lasted upwards of four hours, then terminated.

WEST GOGINAN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, on Thursday (Mr. HILTON in the chair), for the purpose of considering, and if deemed advisable passing, the following special resolution, as an addition to the present Articles of Association of the company:—

That the directors be authorised to issue the shares remaining unallotted at a discount of 10*s.* per share, or to sell the same as fully paid up at 30*s.* per share, or to pay or allow a commission of 10*s.* per share on each of such unallotted shares, and to carry out such arrangements in such way, or to make any other arrangements which they may consider necessary to effect the above object, such unallotted shares to be offered in the first instance to the present shareholders *pro rata*, or such other resolutions to the like effect, or a modification thereof, as may be decided upon.

Mr. E. W. LAYTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said the proposition before the meeting had been fully ventilated upon a former occasion, and, therefore, he would content himself by simply moving the resolution.

Mr. HESLITINE seconded the proposition. It so happened that he occupied the chair upon the previous occasion, and until a short time previously he was not aware of the fact that it was not in their power to issue shares upon such terms as was then proposed without a special resolution passed by the shareholders. Hence it was that they found it compulsory to ask the shareholders to attend this meeting to-day. He mentioned that already several applications had been received to take the shares, and as stated at the last meeting, there would not be the slightest difficulty in placing the whole of them; therefore, by passing the resolution, the directors would be placed in a position to fully develop the mine.

Mr. KERRY had heard that if the shareholders did not take up the shares others would.

Mr. HESLITINE said that such being the case was only another evidence that what the directors had from time to time stated relative to the property, as well as what they had heard from the shareholders, was fully borne out.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution to the meeting, which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

GREAT AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held on the 19th inst., at the offices of the company, New-square, Lincoln's Inn.—Lord GRAVES in the chair. The notice for convening the meeting having been read by the secretary, the CHAIRMAN briefly recapitulated the history of the company, and informed the shareholders that the meeting had been called for the purpose of taking their opinion on certain matters deeply affecting their interests. He remarked that doubtless they had all read the statement addressed to them on the subject, and that, therefore, he need not enter into details. They were aware that their local board at Sydney had been abolished, and that doubts had been thrown even on the value of the property there in a mining point of view. The directors here had been of opinion that the money entrusted for the development of the mine had been utterly wasted, and a resolution would be placed before them on that point; also another resolution would be submitted to them desiring their confirmation of the course they had thought it necessary to pursue in deciding that their local secretary in Sydney had resigned his office by quitting the colony without instructions, and from that period was no longer in the service of the company.

The principal topic, however, which required attention would be whether the company should continue to work the mine, or whether the directors should work the mine under the terms contained in his letter to them, included in the statement before alluded to. The directors had given the subject their most careful consideration, and they had arrived unanimously at the opinion that the offer should be accepted. He trusted the meeting would discuss all these questions very carefully, and that whatever conclusion might be arrived at, it would be the right one, and conducive to the best interests of the company.—An earnest and animated debate then took place, and each of the resolutions submitted by the board was carried by a large majority. The CHAIRMAN then put the resolutions to the vote, and the meeting separated.

THARIS SULPHUR AND COPPER COMPANY.—The directors, at their meeting on Wednesday, resolved to recommend to the shareholders at the annual general meeting of the company, to be held on April 22, that a dividend at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum be declared from the profits of the company for the year ended Dec. 31: one-half, or 12½ per cent., to be payable on May 10, and the remainder on Nov. 10, both free of income tax, and that the balance of 4323*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* be carried forward to the year 1875.

ECLIPSE GOLD MINING AND QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.—The report to be submitted at the forthcoming meeting states that although the works at the mine are not at present in an efficient condition, arising from the small amount of capital subscribed, still nothing adverse has occurred to damp the expectations which are held out by Capt. Eudey when the directors were induced to embark in the present adventure. That the Eclipse lode contains large and paying quantities of gold and silver ore has been abundantly proved by the numerous assays made, both in this country and also in America, but the question which the directors desired to put beyond all doubt before expending money in developing the mines was, could the ores be treated in a profitable manner? That this fact has been established is practically demonstrated, not only by the actual trial of the ores, but also by the positive extraction of gold in large quantities from the tailings left by the late company, and which it was asserted by one of their managers contained no gold. In the event of the shareholders being unwilling to increase their present holdings of the ordinary or A shares, the directors propose to raise further capital by the issue of debentures. It has been upon more than one occasion stated that 20,000*l.* would be required to purchase the property, obtain the patents, re-lay the tramway, erect 50 stamps, &c.—in short, to put the property in efficient working order, whereby a continuous profit would be realised. If the directors had been able to obtain subscriptions for the amount stated, there would have been no necessity to have again appealed to the shareholders.

CONGLO SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY.—At the third ordinary general meeting, held at Plymouth (Dr. Gillow in the chair), it was explained that the quarry is in the Festinog district—one of the only three noted localities in Wales where large quantities of slate have been made out of slate. In the immediate vicinity is the celebrated quarry of the late Lord Palmerston, netting every year gigantic profits. The surrounding quarries are in active work, with a demand beyond their power to supply. The property extends over an area of 200 acres, with a length of more than 800 yards on the course of the slate vein; and on all hands, without exception, it is spoken of as a most valuable and lasting property. The directors congratulated the shareholders on their improved financial position. Mr. Edward Bettelley, being a director of the company, has resigned the office of secretary, and Mr. Thomas Horwill has been appointed in his place. The Chairman, in reply to a question from Mr. Dyer, said he hoped they would be able to regularly return slate after an expenditure of another 5000*l.* or 6000*l.* Mr. Kellow added that there was no doubt about the quality of the slate in the quarry, and the thorough success of it was only a question of time in developing the quarry in certain departments. The rock was remarkable for its solidity near the surface, and was very large in the block. Solid rock large in the block was like a large saul of timber—it could be converted into any use; and also for the fact that the quarry, he knew of none (except Perceval's) in the Festinog district that would compare with it. Their vein was more than twice as large as any other in the district. The demand for slate is constantly on the increase, and is really unlimited. If he had them he could sell 50,000*l.* worth without an effort. The report and accounts were passed; and Messrs. Gillow, Bettelley, and Dunn having been elected as directors, and Mr. Smith, of Torquay, as auditor, a cordial vote of thanks was given to the Chairman for presiding, and the meeting separated.

WHEAL UNY.—At the quarterly general meeting, held at the offices of the company, Austinfrans, on Thursday (Mr. R. McCallan in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending February showed a loss of 288*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, and a debit balance of 774*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* From the favourable character of the report (which will be found in another column) no call was made. The accounts, with the report, were received and passed, and the committee re-elected.

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

IMPROVEMENTS IN PICKS.—Messrs. C. HARDY, of Philadelphia, U.S., and A. E. STAYNER, of Halifax, N.S., have patented a novel method of and appliances for attaching picks and other eyed tools to their shafts, or "handles." For this purpose the pick or other tool is first passed over the end of the shaft

or handle to a short distance down from such end, one or more loose pieces being placed on the outer end of the shaft, and the tool passed over such piece or pieces and driven firmly thereon, thereby securely fixing the tool and the piece or pieces on the end of the shaft or handle.

ECHOES FROM THE MINING MARKET.

Notwithstanding the close proximity of the Easter holidays, a general recovery has taken place during the past week, and there has been something like briskness in the different markets. An improvement has occurred in tin, and all tin stock has been firmer in consequence. Shipments from Australia appear, according to the latest advices, to be continuing on a very large scale, as the following list, which has just been published of shipments from Sydney up to and about Jan. 15, will show:—

Ship.	Tons.	Slabs.	Due here.
Christiana Thompson	4,753	44	March 22
Sir William Wallace	2,108	438	March 23
Knight Commander	—	855	March 23
Sir John Lawrence	6,100	1217	March 23
Duke of Sunderland	1,915	984	April 1
Tyburnia	1,778	273	April 12
Tyburnia	1,673	—	April 20
Total	18,337	4211	

These are all wool ships, the tin being taken principally as ballast. The amount of tin working has been received with satisfaction. The sum of 15,000*l.* is to be raised on mortgage or otherwise, which will be more than sufficient to liquidate the petitioners' claim of 18,000*l.*; and as 6500*l.* worth of debentures have also been promised to be taken, the 20,000*l.* required will be fully covered.

We trust there will be no hitch in carrying out these arrangements and settling the petition, especially as half a dozen of the shareholders have agreed to become responsible for any difference between the amount realised for the property, should it come to a sale, and the mortgage debt. The plan has been estimated by various authorities to be worth 20,000*l.*, so there is apparently an ample margin by various

The changes at the different mines during the week present no particular feature. Dolcoath shares have been in good demand since the meeting, and have risen 1*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* The management have now commenced the importation of their own coal, and the first cargo is shortly expected to arrive. Carr Brea shares have advanced, and Cook's Kitchen has risen 11½*s.* to 12½*s.*, and but for the higher. A meeting of the West Franches adventurers will be held on Tuesday next, when a new pursuer will have to be elected in the place of the late Capt. Rabing. West Tolgus has scarcely been looking so well lately, and the shares have declined. A good many have been on the market, and this has served to keep prices down. At West Seton it is estimated they are saving about 30*s.* per month in their coal, whilst the engine is doing quite as much duty as before. West Chiverton shares appear to be gradually creeping upwards. They are now 3½*s.* to 4*s.*, and it is said affairs have been improving at the mine.

In the colliery share market business has been done in Bilson and Crump, Chapel House, Thorp's Gawber, Altham, New Sharlston, Ifton Rhy, and one or two others. The first named are about par (ex div.) Chapel House have been done largely at 4*s.*; the balance-sheet will be issued about the end of next month, and is expected to show a substantial credit balance after payment of the dividends. Thorp's Gawber are gradually recovering from the effects of the reduced dividend, and the unfortunate circular of the directors, and prices are once more firmer. In fact, the shares are getting scarce and difficult to procure at quotations. In fact, shares of the Bpon Lane company have been well applied for. It is said the mine is situated in immediate proximity to the town of West Bromwich, possessing some fine beds of thick coal, besides ironstone and fire clay. Its entire area is some 1000 acres, of which 63 are in a virgin state, and the remainder comprise the Balloch's Farm Colliery, which it is estimated will, after widening and cleansing the present pit-shafts and re-modelling the plant, produce an annual output of 100,000 tons. A peculiar feature in this company is that great care is to be taken to prevent liability arising from damage to buildings in West Bromwich, as levels will run under part of the town. It is stated, however, that the care exercised will reduce the risk to a minimum. This company is so thoroughly well known and appreciated locally, that its shares have been principally applied for in that district. The management will be located at Birmingham. The board is well constituted, and what a most important feature in the company is the fact that the latter will have ground opened up which they could not have reached themselves for quite eight years, and the lode in that portion of their property will be proved at no expense to their company.

The foreign share market has been active. Javali have been in great request, and have again advanced. A large business has also again been done in the Gold shares, and in Richmond, Sweetland Creek, and several others. The last named has had a good rise upon favourable advices from the mine.

JAMES H. CROFT.

MINING NOTABILIA

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

One of the most severe and protracted winters remembered is at length giving way to more genial weather, and surface operations at the mines in the upper part of Teesdale will be proceeded with more vigorously. At Green Hurth Mine a contract is let for the immediate erection of ore-dressing machinery of the best known construction. In the Teesdale mines the best ore will be prepared and sent to market in the usual way; the teams, &c., are more than full of very rich lead ore, and bowse about 400 tons. At the adjoining sett, called Dubby Syke, a level has been cleared up, laid with rails, and driving commenced to cut the north vein, believed to be lying whole within a very short distance. In another portion of the sett a shaft will be sunk to prove the value of the present north and south rich Green Hurth vein at or near its intersection with the old east and west Dubby Syke vein, in the rock or strata called the whin sill. This rock has only been proved in this district at one place—the old mine called the Providence in the Teesdale Mine. In a shaft sunk at an intersection of veins at this place, 1000 tons of very rich galena was raised in a depth of 20 fms., and principally in the whin, under almost precisely the same conditions as exist at Dubby Syke. A company to work this property has recently been formed, and the shares are in very great demand. The old Teesdale Mine, which also adjoins the Green Hurth Mine on the west and north, is also about to be worked, having laid idle for many years. It contains the rich veins of its wealthy neighbour, and it is believed they are all entirely unworked. The road made from the Teesdale Mine to the Teesdale Mine will be continued in fact, is nearly made to Dubby Syke Mine, and from thence to the Teesdale Mine, and, probably, to Garfield, and thus open a new road to Alston from the town of Middleton. The Teesdale Mine has already more than realised the utmost expectations of its promoters. None of the present company's works are yet dear of the "old man," and yet such is the extent of profitable ore ground laid open that the erection of dressing floors has been determined upon. It is also probable that this company will promptly introduce some of the rock drills now so prominently before the public. The West Cow Green and the Rode Mine, between Dubby Syke and the Teesdale Mine, and will claim attention by-and-by. The above are all on the slope of hill towards the River Tees, near to its source, whilst in the adjoining valley the Harwood Mining Company, the Willy Hole Company, and trials under the mines of the Isabella and Martha Mines will, it is hoped, bring themselves into notice ere long by their intrinsic merits.

PENNERLEY.—During the past week the mine has much improved; indeed, it is looking better than it has done for the past two years. Several important points are turning out more ore, and the reserves are not being treasured up by the present sales of ore. At Rotherham the Teesdale sinking in the 55 has increased in value, and is valued together at 180*s.* per fathom. The various points of operation in this mine are yielding in the aggregate 33 tons of lead ore per fathom, valued at 470*s.*, and from the proximity of this mine to the Roman gravel Mine, the Tankerville Mine, and the other great mines of this rich district, no doubt can now be felt about it becoming a great and lasting property. The monthly profits exceed 200*l.*, and dividends will commence at the next meeting, to be regularly continued. The usual monthly report will be found in another column, and it is full and interesting.

WEST ESSEX LLE.—The works are going on well, and a fair amount of ore is being raised. There are 35 tons of ore carted down to the port each week, ready for the market. All the machinery is in good working order. At Eastern mine, the lode in the 24 end is looking well and improving. The slopes are looking a little better for some time past, and the tributaries are earning good wages. At Western mine the agent is extremely anxious to cut the sump at 37 fms. level, feeling convinced that a fine course of ore will be met with. Now that the fine weather has set in, better progress and increased returns may be looked for.

DOLCOATH.—"An Old Dolcoath Adventurer" writes:—"Why do we, the out-adventurers in this old mine, never know what becomes of our tin ore? We sell from 80,000*l.* to 70,000*l.* worth of tin every year, but I should like to know the quantity sold, the price per ton realised, and who were the buyers. I am told that the produce of our mine is divided, according to an agreed proportion, between two highly-favoured tin smelters! Is this so? In the last report, now before me, the information vouchsafed is, 'By tin ore, 16,634*l.*'—three words only. Might not a little more information have been conceded?"

RISE IN THE TIN STANDARDS.—We are glad to hear that the smelters raised their prices on Wednesday 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. The standards now are: Superior common, 8*s.*; superior fine, 8*s.* 6*d.* This is, at any rate, a move in the right direction; and as begging letters generally conclude their appeal with the smallest contributions, it is a pity that the tin smelters should not presume this slight advance will be received by the miners with all thankfulness.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—During the past week there has been a great improvement in the share market. A feeling seems to exist amongst mining men generally that the long looked-for change for the better, after so often disappointing everyone, is really come at last. It appears that the resolution at Dolcoath meeting is already doing good, for Capt. Josiah Thomas has bought a cargo of coal at 19*s.* per ton. We would recommend adventurers to enquire the costs of the stamp heads and other outgoings applied to their mines, as there seems to be a great discrepancy between the prices of different foundries. An agent of one of our mines, not many days since, wanting some pitwork castings, applied to three foundries for price. A large firm offered them at 18*s.* per cwt., another at 12*s.* 6*d.*, and the third and smallest at 9*s.*—exactly one-half the price of the first foundry company. A penny saved is a penny gained, and every penny saved in merchants' bills is a direct profit to the adventurers. The following are the closing prices:—Carr Brea shares have been in more demand, and advanced from 42 to 44*s.* 4*d.* Cook's Kitchen shares more in demand, and advanced from 42 to 44*s.* 4*d.* Dolcoath shares advanced to 46*s.* 4*d.* from 43*s.* 4*d.*, and are in good demand; 8½*s.* Dolcoath shares are somewhat improved. East Pool shares a little dealt in at 12½*s.*; it is rumoured there are 1000 of these shares for sale in one lot. East Lovell shares are called 6½*s.* to 7*s.* Providence, 4½*s.* to 5*s.* Rosewall Hill, 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*, same as last week. South Carr Brea shares keep steady, at 22*s.* to 24*s.* South Condar shares, quiet, at 4 to 4½*s.* South Crofts shares have advanced to 16, 18, and close in

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good demand, dealt

subscribers (who take ten shares each)—are Josiah Gregson, Over Darwen; J. F. Jackson, Oldham; T. Lightbawn, Over Darwen; J. Bottomley, Oldham; J. Howarth, Oldham; L. Gregson, Lower Darwen; J. Kenneworthy, Hollinwood, near Manchester.

SELF-OPERATING AND SELF-SUSTAINING MOTIVE-POWER.—MR. G. RICHMULLER, of San Francisco, has patented an improved motive-power, which is self-acting and self-sustaining. This improved motive power consists of a wheel, which is mounted in a suitable framework, and entirely submerged under water. This wheel is provided with air-tight expansible and contractile buckets, constructed similar to a bellows body, so that they may be inflated with air, or the air expelled and the bucket collapsed, as required to produce the de-

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—S. Joy, March 24: Setting Report: No. 4 to slope above the No. 3 adit level by five men, at 5s. per cubic fathom for the month; the lode is worth 14s. per cubic fathom for lead. No. 1 adit to drive east by four men. I have set them to drive 10 fathoms certain, at 4s. 10s. per fathom. The lode has further improved in the last week, and is now worth 7s. per fathom for lead. This is an important point, and I am anxious to go on east with all possible dispatch, in order to probe the section of ground between this end and the No. 4 slope, where I hope to find good lead ground, and increase our stores.

BELSTONE.—James Nelli, March 20: Shaft A: The sinking is being pushed forward with all possible speed by a full party of nine men. The influx of water in the shaft has materially lessened; the ground in shaft is more favourable and highly mineralised, with occasional stones of arsenical mudstone spotted with yellow ore.—C Shaft: The slope from rise in back of intermediate level east is without alteration. The slope from cross-cut north of rise in back of intermediate level, on small cross-course, is more promising, producing good nests of black and yellow copper ore.

BLES HILLS.—S. Bennetts, A. Gripe, March 20: The south part of the Pink lode, in the 50 fm. level, west, is worth 6s. per fathom. In the 40 fm. level west the lode is some 2 ft. wide, but being near both gossan and cross-course is unsettled, and not very valuable. We have just commenced to open out on this part of the lode in the 50, some distance to the west, where we hope to lay open some more valuable ground. The tribute pitches have, on the whole, somewhat improved during the past month.

BOS.—W. T. Harris, J. Barkell, March 23: The 175 has been set to drive west, on the Whitestone lode, by four men, at 8s. per fathom; the lode is still twitcheed, but there is every appearance of opening out into open and profitable ground again shortly. The 176, on main lode, has been set to drive west, by six men, at 4s. per fathom; and east, on the south lode, by six men, at 8s. per fathom; each end is laying open profitable ground. The 163, driving west, on the Whitestone lode, is still hard, and slow of progress; but we believe there is a part of the lode on the lying side of the level, and have put the men to drive a cross-cut in that direction to prove it. The 163 is set to drive west, on main lode, at 4s. per fathom; the end is opening out some profitable tribute ground. The 145 has been cleared up to the forebrest, on the main lode, which is many fathoms in advance of the 163, all in profitable tribute ground, principally for blende. And the lode is worth 10s. per fathom, in the side of the level to hole to the 163 for ventilation is yielding lead and blende per fathom; price for sinking, 6s. per fathom. The 100 end, east from Buntin's shaft, is improving for progress and in appearance, and we think we shall shortly get through the hard tie of ground and into a productive lode; set to drive by four men, at 10s. per fathom. The 60 is set to drive east from Buntin's shaft, by four men, at 7s. per fathom, and is improving for mineral and progress as we advance.—Tribute Department: We have set 20 pitches on tribute, varying from 6s. per ton for lead and 25s. per ton for blende, to 8s. per ton for lead and 40s. per ton for blende. The weather is now fine for surface operations, and we have a full force of men cutting foundation, raising stone, &c., for the buildings for the new drawing-engine, which will be erected with a little delay as possible.

BURROW AND BUTON.—J. Christophers, J. Mayne, St. Agnes, March 23: At the 62, going east, our cross-cut south is not through the horse of killas yet to see the south limb of the lode on which we are to suspend operations for the present if no immediate improvement takes place. In the end of the 50 west the lode is very strong, composed of quartz, with spots of copper and manganite. The slope at the 30, west of Tonkin's shaft, is worth 4 tons of blende per fathom. In the rise in the back of this level the men are up 4½ fms., and it continues worth 1 ton of blende, with 2 to 3 cwt. of lead per fathom. The slope in the bottom of the 20, west of Tonkin's shaft, is still worth 4 tons per fathom. The end west of Tonkin's shaft, on the main lode, is worth for blende about 1½ ton. There are stones of lead with all the blende in the slopes and ends around this part of the mine.

William's Shaft.—Western Mine: The end on the middle lode at the 20 is worth about 1 ton of blende per fathom, strongly mixed with copper. By the cross-cut which we are driving south, we have a fine vein sunk on the lode from the 10 to the 20, and are now clearing out the stuff for ventilation from the upper 10. At the 10 we are driving with all force on the middle lode to get to the intersection of the main lode, which we are looking for daily; this end is now worth for blende and copper 2 tons per fathom. We have between 40 and 50 tons of blende on the floors ready for next sale. We are dressing lead ore by means of the old jiggers, now connected with our 25-in. cylinder-engine, and blende by means of the new jiggers, as it would not be well to crush both lead and blende at the same time.

GREYVER AND WHEELABRAHAM.—W. Thomas, March 24: Sturt's engine-shaft: In the 228 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore. In the winze sinking below the 215 fm. level, west of shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom.—St. George's shaft: In the 215 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. In the 203 fm. level, driving east, on the south lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fathom; this end has improved in value and appearance during the last week, and is now likely to still further improve.—Woolf's shaft: In the 220 fm. level, driving east, the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding 5 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the 220 end there is no change to notice.—Richard's shaft: In the 220 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 6 ft. wide, and yields 5 tons of copper ore per fathom; a good looking lode.

CWMYSTWILH.—March 20: In Mitchell's level, east on the new lode, the lode is still 3 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. In Mitchell's level, west on the new lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, showing spots of ore, but not sufficient to mine. In Mitchell's level, where we are frequently working, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing saving work. No alteration worthy of remark in either of the cross-cuts since last reported on. The water is now in fork, and two of the pitches which were under water on the last setting-day have been set, consequently all our tributaries are in the regular way of working, and getting fair wages. All our machinery is in good repair, and working well. We sampled 10 tons of lead ore on Tuesday last, and are pushing on with the dressing as fast as possible.

DE BROKE.—T. Hodge and Son, March 23: Wilson's shaft is going in a good-looking course, where we are frequently meeting with strong fissures in the rock, and at times find good rich strings of lead at the joints. At Daniel's winze, west of cross-cut in the adit level, we have finished cutting winze pit, and sinking will now be commenced in a strong gossan lode, producing at times fine lumps of lead ore. We have good prospects here. Slope east of No. 2 shaft, in the bottom of the adit, is worth 15s. per fathom. Slope in back of the 25 fm. level, west of the rise, is improved, now worth 14s. per fathom. Everything is going on regularly, and our prospects for a good mine are never more encouraging than at present.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—Pryor, March 24: The 112 west the ground is harder than it was; this may be accounted for by the fact that we are drawing near the footwall of Parry's lode, and I might add that it is my opinion we shall find the lode better defined and more productive when the junction is reached. We are going to dial every point to-morrow, so that I can tell you exactly the distance we have to go with this level. There is no change in the eastern part of the mine, the back of the level still producing about the same quantity of ore as previously reported.—Pitwork: One of the four-pieced burst yesterday afternoon, but it was all replaced, and the engine working by 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

EAST CARADON.—James Kellow, Thomas Trelease, March 26: Caunter Lode: In the 130 east the lode is large, intermixed with munda and spots of ore. In the winze sinking below the 115 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, munda, and peach, intermixed with spots of ore. The branch in the midway east is worth 8s. per fathom.—Marke's Lode: In the 72 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, and munda. In the 60 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz and gossan, intermixed with little ore. The ground in the different cross-cuts is favourable, and good progress is being made.

EAST CHIVERTON.—R. Southey, March 23: Since my last the lode in the east end at the 64 is 3 ft. wide, and producing spots of lead, a very kindly appearance. In the north cross-cut at the same level the men are making good progress in driving towards the caunter lode. This being a very important point for the future well-being of the mine every effort is used to accomplish this object as early a date as possible, the water falling off considerably since my last report.

EAST WHEEL BASSET.—R. Pryor and W. Edwards, March 24: The driving of the 60 cross-cut north and south are being pushed on with all possible speed, and the ground at each point is more favourable for driving. We have not as yet cleared the 14, east of south shaft, to the present end, but from the appearance of the level we consider that we cannot be far from it. Other places throughout the mine are without any material change to notice since our last report.

EAST WHEEL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, March 20: The mine is looking much the same as last reported.

GREYVER AND WHEELABRAHAM.—E. Hosking, Wm. Bennetts, March 24: The lode in the 130, west of engine-shaft, is 18 in. wide, and worth 6s. per fathom. The slope above the 130, west of engine-shaft, is worth 4s. per fathom. There is no change in either the 120 or 110 cross-cuts. The lode in the 110, east of cross-course, looks very promising, and is worth 6s. per fathom. The slope above the 110, west of rise, is worth 7s. per fathom.

EAST WHEEL LOVELL.—R. Quentrell, March 24: I do not see any change to notice since the meeting. The mine throughout is looking quite as well as then reported.

FURZE HILL.—W. Doldge, March 24: There is nothing new to report on the No. 1 north lode; good progress is being made in the midway level, east of Bell shaft.—Middle Lode: In the 54 east, which is now being driven by six men, the ground is favourable for driving; price per fathom, 2s. 7s. 6d.; the lode in the last 6 ft. has been small, about 8 in. wide, its composition chiefly capel and spar, and terminated with a little tin-saving work, which we hope will improve as we advance eastward. In the 40 east the lode is 12 in. wide, but at present unproductive, price for driving 2s. 10s. per fathom. We fully anticipate an improvement in this end shortly, as we shall soon be under the shoot of tin seen below the 20. The slope in the back of the 40 is worth 10s. per fathom; sloping at 22s. 6d. We have commenced calcining another parcel of tin, which will be ready for market at the usual time; computed 4½ tons; this at the present low price will more than meet the cost.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—William Taylor, W. J. Taylor, March 22: There is no further change of importance in the 78 east; we are pushing it on as fast as possible. In the 78 west we have holed the rise to the middle level, making good ventilation, and have resumed the driving west, where the ground is very favourable, and the lode when last taken down worth 12s. per fathom. The middle level west is worth 8s. per fathom. The middle level east is worth 15s. per fathom. We have cut a branch in the cross-cut south at this level, which we have commenced opening on, producing some good ore; we shall see more of it in a few days. The 65 east, on south part, is worth 12s. per fathom. The 65 west is worth 12s. per fathom. These two ends are to meet, and, when holed, will ventilate to enable us to sink the eastern winze on this level, where we have a course of ore. The western winze is worth 12s. per fathom. No other change in the ends. The slopes and pitches throughout the mine are still looking well, and we hope to get an increased quantity of ore for the next month's sale.

GOGHIN AND LEVEL NEWYDD.—March 22: During the past month Bryn Fia shaft has only been sunk 9 ft. in consequence the water being in through the very severe weather, however sinking is now going on regularly by nine men, and fair progress is being made. The rise over the 100, against the same shaft, has been carried up 8½ ft.; progress here has been very slow, on account of being full of stuff, and the air dead. The western shaft has been deepened and secured 4 fms. 1 ft., and it is completed to the 100; the men are engaged fixing ladder-rod, &c., in the same. The cutting of ground for turbine

and the straightening of the 40 is being proceeded with as fast as possible. The tribute pitches in the mid part of the level continue to produce from 12 to 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. The weather is now fine and open for all surface operations, and everything is being pushed on vigorously. We intend sampling another parcel of silver-lead ore on Tuesday, the 30th inst.

GORSEDD AND MEILLYN.—W. Edwards, March 24: There is not much change to notice since my last, but our operations, I am pleased to say, show an improvement.—Merilyn Pit: This has been completed, and the men able to get down to a depth of 45 yards; but of course we shall have to go much deeper to prove the vein. In the driving of the adit level the ground is becoming more mineralised, and there is an increase of water from the forebrest. There is also an improvement in the driving east from Gorsedd, the ground being more mineralised, and the upper part of the level looking as if the vein would break up through the roof, which it has not done so far. The quarry continues much the same as last reported, and on the whole our prospects are most cheering.

GREAT RAKE (BRASSINGTON).—W. Fearn, March 20: I am glad to say we are getting on well with our work of caulk; to all appearance it is plentiful, and shall soon have a large quantity for sale, and for which there is great demand.

GREAT RETALLACK.—John Harris, March 20: The leader part of the lode in the slope above the 40 east is not quite so large as it has been (now about 2½ ft. wide), which is yielding good work for blende, being worth from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fathom.

GREAT SNAFFELL.—H. James, March 15: The lode in the 25 slopes is worth 10 cwt. of lead and 1 ton of blende per fathom. In the 74 end we have come to a nip in the lode; the ground is hard but favourable, and I hope this level will open out an improved ore-bearing lode when we have driven through this temporary interruption. The lode in the slope from this level is about 2 ft. wide, and yields some good steel ore and blende. The lode in the 85 forebrest is 5 ft. wide, and slightly intermixed with lead and arsenic, and in the same sinking below this level it is still larger. In this dump we occasionally meet with small loughs, which yields good stones of lead and blende mixed, with very favourable quartz. We are still sinking on a part of the lode towards the hanging side. In the 100 end north good progress is being made with the driving, although the lode is very hard; we have cross-cut it for 6 ft., but have not yet reached the hanging wall; though hard, it is intermixed with a little lead and blende. The drive is being continued on the west side of the lode. The shaft is now the necessary depth for the lode, which we are preparing for by cutting out the useful ground, and sinking the shaft.

ILLGOGAN.—Richard Pryor and Son, March 24: The ground in the deep adit cross-cut, driving south of engine-shaft, has become a little more favourable for driving. In the adit level, on South Towan lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with a good appearance, and producing fine stones of copper ore. There is no further change throughout the mine since last week's setting report calling for remark.

KINGSTON CONSOLS.—G. F. Richards, March 25: In the 18, west of the engine-shaft, the lode has maintained its large size and rich character; a large flooken, or cross-course, is now being cut into, which has disturbed the lode. This is, in all probability, the No. 2 flooken observed crossing the lode at right angles in the adit level above. Up to within a few feet of this intersection the lode continued to yield its usual quality of fine steel lead and blende ore, and in one portion it increased in value, which, in all probability, was produced from the favourable influence of the intersection alluded to above. The 18 fm. level west is now extended altogether 40 fms. in ore ground, and about 30 fms. further west there is another large cross-course on north and south lode, which is exceedingly strong in its composition, and which we may reasonably expect will exercise a still more favourable influence, and produce greater deposits, particularly at increased depth.

LAYBELL.—A. Waters, March 24: No change to note here for the last week.

NEW CONSOLS.—Richard Pryor, Thomas Jenkin, Henry Vial, March 22: The lode in the bottom of Phillips's engine-shaft has considerably improved during the last few days. We have cut into it about 8 ft.; we are highly pleased with its appearance, and there is every indication of its proving a profitable lode; we have to day broken some splendid stones of copper and arsenical mudstone; it is still letting out a considerable quantity of very warm water. The lode in the 86, east of shaft, is looking just the same as when last reported on. The lode in the bottom of the 30, east of shaft, is still looking well, and produces rich quality stuff for tin, copper, and arsenic. We have a splendid lode in the bottom of the 10, west of Thomas's shaft, and all other slopes throughout the mine continue to look quite as well as when last reported on.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, March 20: The lode in the 45, west of Pool's shaft, is producing a little more copper ore, and the ground very favourable for driving. There is no change in any of the other bargains since our setting report on Saturday last. We have sampled about 22 tons of copper ore this week.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, March 20: We have no special change in the mine since my last. The value of the different points are as follows:—The lode in the 121, driving north, is 4 ft. wide, worth 10 cwt. of lead per fathom. The same level, driving south (recently resumed), has a lode about 2 ft. wide, and all saving stuff for the washings. The 110 dump is worth 2 tons of lead per fathom. The 110 rise 1 ton per fathom. There is no change in the 84 driving north. In the roof of the 10, east of shaft, is worth 1½ ton, and another 1 ton of lead per fathom.

NORTH POOL.—W. C. Vivian, F. Clymo, Mar. 24: We have pleasure in reporting to you that the 40 end east has a more encouraging appearance at present than it has ever before had. The rock, which has been excessively hard, is becoming easier for driving through, and of a more congenial nature for copper, whilst the lode is corresponding with this improvement in the stratum in which it is embedded, its size being increased by lateral branches falling into it in going eastward, and yielding more copper, which is a richer quality than we have met with before. The central part of the lode consists principally of white iron (sp. those), in which there are numerous fissures, and the copper ore is found lining these cavities. There is also an increase of water as we advance, which is draining the lode and country through which we have already driven.

NORTH TREKERRY.—R. Pryor, March 24: There has been but little progress made in driving the deep adit cross-cut, north of new shaft, during the past week, owing to our having reached the capels of the lode, which is very hard, as well as the fact of the exceedingly large quantity of water which is flowing from the end. The central part of the lode is being drained by the new shaft, and beyond doubt, we are engaged in opening the Scorrier Consols engine-shaft, with the view of ascertaining the present depth of the water. The 17 fm. level cross-cut, north of shaft, has continued to be in Snell's lode for the last 6 ft., and is not through the same as yet. The last 2 ft. driven through in this lode has produced good quality stuff. In the shallow adit level, driving west of Doctor's engine-shaft, the lode has become a little enlarged, but produces about the same quantity of copper as when last reported on. The indications which the lode presents at this point are of an encouraging nature; and this should be considered important, when we refer to the circumstance that very large and profitable returns have been made from this lode, not very far distant from nor at a greater depth than the last mentioned point of operation.

OLD TINCROFT CONSOLS.—J. Pope, March 24: In the 30, west of Diamond's shaft, we have just got through the cross-course, but cannot say the size of the lode or its value until more ground is laid open. In the 20 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing saving stuff for tin. In the 10 west the lode is 10 in. wide, producing saving stuff for tin.

OLD TREBURGETT.—W. Hancock, W. T. Bryant, March 24: The ground in the 90 south is very much improved for driving, and is letting out a large steam of water, which has almost drained the level above; this we consider a good indication. In the same level north it is letting out a large stream of water, and the lode improving. The 70 and 80 ends south are in value much the same, but the ground is stiffer. The winze under the 60 has improved for sinking, and the lode worth about 10s. per fathom. Yesterday we set a winze to sink under the 80 south, and all hands are doing full speed to get it down. We will set a winze to sink next week. Messrs. Weston, Son, and Co.'s parcel of ore was sent to Wade bridge, and will be put on board the steamer this afternoon or to-morrow morning.

PEDN-ANDREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, W. Friddleaux, J. Pope, March 20: Sump: The water has been got under 2 fms. below the 110, and the engine doing well.—Cardozo: In the 100 east end the lode (north) is worth 9s. per fathom. In the 100 west end the lode (north) is worth 12s. per fathom. In the 90 west end the lode (north) is worth 9s. per fathom. In the 80 fathom level west end the lode (north) is worth 16s. per fm. In the 80 west winze the lode (north) is worth 18s. per fathom. In the 70 west end the lode (north) is worth 20s. per fathom. In the 60 end the lode (north) is worth 22s. per fathom. In the 50 west end the lode (north) is worth 7s. per fm. In the 47 west end the lode (north) is worth 8s. per fathom.—Crichtley's: In the 30, sinking below this level, we are making fair progress. In the 90 rise we have made moderate progress this month, but the ground being favourable we hope to increase the rate of rising. We said on Wednesday, at Redruth, 15 tons 19 cwt. 3 qrs. 9 lbs. of black tin, for 859s. 10s. 10d., as per bill enclosed. No other changes to report.

PERHALLS.—S. Bennetts, W. Higgins, March 20: The 70 west end contains a promising lode, yet poor. The 70 east is worth 10s. per fathom. A slope in the back of the 60 east is worth 10s. per fathom. The 50 north is without change. The 50 west is worth 12s. per fathom. Three slopes in the back of the 50 east, on the south section of the lode, are worth respectively 8s., 10s., and 40s. per fathom. The latter slope has very much improved during the past month. The 45 east is worth 7s. per fathom, and the 40 east, on another section of the lode, from 6s. to 7s. per fathom. A winze below the 40 west is worth 8s. per fathom. On the north lode is 30 east worth 10s. per fathom. A winze below this level is worth 10s. per fathom, and a slope above 8s. per fathom. All other points of operation remain without much change.

PENNERLEY.—W. T. Harris, J. Delbridge, March 23: Engine-shaft: The lode in the 130 fm. level is yielding occasional stones of lead, and maintains the same promising appearance as for some time past. The lode in the 120, driving east, is still disordered, the only change calling for remark being an increased quantity of water issuing from the footwall side. The lode in the 100 west is producing 1½ ton lead per fathom. The slope in back of this level is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The ground in the 80 east is much easier for progress, and is now very congenial for lead. No. 1 slope, in back of this level, on Big Ore lode, is producing 1½ ton lead per fathom; No. 2 slope, 2½ tons; and No. 3 slope, 1½ ton per fathom. No. 1 slope, in back of the 70 fm. level, on Warm Water lode, is worth 2 tons, and No. 2 slope is worth 1½ ton lead per fathom. The ground in the 60 cross-cut, driving north to cut the north lode, is favourable for progress, and, being driven upon the course of the east and west lode, is yielding some good stones of ore. The lode in the 40, driving west on north lode, yields occasional stones of lead, and being near a short distance of the junction with the east and west, we are expecting a bunch of lead. The lode in the rise in the back of this level has further improved, and is now worth 3 tons lead per fathom. At the 20 we have communicated with a winze sunk by the former workers from the back level, and from which it appears large quantities of lead have been raised. Some very nice lead is now visible, but before we can take any of it away the ground must be secured. This is the same run of ore ground now yielding so profitably in back of the 40. The ground in the 25 cross-cut, to cut the Warm Water lode, is favourable for progress. We have about 8 fms. to cut the lode.—Potter's Pit: Good progress is being made in sinking below the 65, and we expect to complete 5 fms. by the end of this week. The level driving west is yielding lead worth 1½ ton per fathom, and very promising. The lode in the 55 east yields occasional stones of lead. No. 1 winze, sinking below this level, is worth fully 100s. per fathom; a splendid bunch of ore. The lode in No. 2 winze is rather disordered, but this we know is only temporary; at present the lode is worth 60s. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 45 is worth 30s. per fathom, and the lode in the 25 is worth 26s. per fathom. We have three other slopes yielding from 1 to 1½ ton of lead per fathom. The 80 tons lead sold realised 14s. 7s. per ton.

PERSEVERANCE.—W. Rich, W. Hambly, March 22: Good progress is being made in sinking Cliphys skip-shaft below the 20. The slope in the 10 fathom level east of shaft, is worth 10s. per fathom. In driving the 70 fathom level east of

engine-shaft, on Davis's lode, towards the cross-course we have capital stores of copper and tin. As soon as the cross-course is reached we intend to drive south to the terrace Wheel Union tin lode.

PLYNLLIMON.—J. Garland, March 24: At new shaft, and 24 fathoms east of Hughes's winze, the water not being in fork nothing has been done since last report. In the 12, west of engine-shaft, there is not any change worthy of notice. The winze sinking below this level, east of Hughes's winze, is still off the lode. To-day appears strong, composed of greenstone and quartz, coated with iron ore, and showing spots of lead ore; re-set at 14s. per fathom to cut through the lode, when particulars shall be given you as to its character and value, if there be not any favourable change take place in the meantime, of which you shall, of course, be instantly advised. The slopes throughout the mine (excepting that in the back of the 12, east of cross-course, which is worked out) are looking much the same as when last reported. The pitwork has been put all right again, and the mine water, which has exhausted our supply of water at surface, the coming stream of water, not being sufficient to turn our pumping wheel; we are obliged to accumulate it, in order to keep doing a little towards drawing and dressing, which in this way we have so far managed to keep in full swing. I hope we shall shortly have a few good showers of rain, when every effort will be used to make marketable as much as possible of our produce.

PRINCE OF WALES.—J. Gifford, J. Pryor, March 22: We have not taken down any lode in the 77 since last report, nor in the 66 fm. level, but hope to do so in a few days.

RHEIDOL.—J. Ridge, March 20: We have cut through another part of the lode in the cross-cut this week at the 30, but judging from the appearance of the lode, which is letting out more water than we have yet seen in the lode, the main part is still before us; we have now driven in the lode 13 ft., which distance above and below the middle or main part had it continued on the same under the 30. The lode in the 20 is 17 ft. wide between the north and south walls, the middle part must have dipped more to south part, which accounts for our not yet cutting it. I shall at once write you on our intersecting it, which I am daily expecting to do. The character of the lode is much stronger at this level than at the 30. The lode in the rise in back of the 10 will yield ½ ton of lead ore and 7 cwt. of blende per fathom; we have put footway to the 30, and shall put in a winze next week. The same level south is worth 60s. per fathom. The slopes in back of this level vary in value from 30s. to 100s. per fathom. The 80, north of old shaft cross-cut, getting into a strong ore lode; we expect an improvement of importance here shortly. The 80, south of Corbield's, is going forward in a very strong lode, and will be proved to full width by next reporting day, and value ascertained. The slopes in this level vary from 30s. to 80s. per fathom. The 65 end, south of Stoker winzes, is in a wide lode, worth 65s. per fathom. The slopes here, three in number, are worth 60s. per fathom each.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—W. Rich, J. Knotwell, March 23: The lode in the 144 end, west of engine-shaft, is not quite so easy for driving; it is now chiefly composed of floor-spar and spots of copper, and has a most promising appearance. The 164 end east carries a little tin. The lode in the sink below the 150 end, west, is 3½ ft. wide, worth 3s. per fathom. The slope in the back of this level, west of winze, is worth 25s. per fathom. We sampled last week about 33 tons of copper ore.

SOUTH CONDRUROW.—Wm. Rich, March 24: There is very little alteration to notice in the mine since our last report. There is an increase of water in the 50 cross-cut, and the rise in the back of the 82 west is working well.

SOUTH GREAT WORK.—S. J. Reed, March 24: There has been a gradual improvement in the lode, driving east from the flat-rod shaft, in the 105; it is fully 2 ft. wide, and worth 8s. to 10s. per fathom. A lode worth 12s. to 15s. per fathom has been driven over the 35 for several fathoms in length, and only a small distance in advance of the 45 end, and the 35 west the lode is worth 18s. per fathom, and judging from the result of the sample just taken from this end it has further improved since last reported. There is scarcely any doubt now but that we have entered the same run of tin ground passed through in the level over, and which we continued for several fathoms in extent. In the 20 west, on Great Work lode, we are driving south to prove a part of the lode which went off some 4 fathoms behind tribute pitches continue to look well.

SOUTH ROMAN GRAVELS.—W. Powning, March 24: Sheffield: Since the water has been out of the mine the shaftmen have been under the necessity of timbering the shaft to bottom, which they have completed, and are again sinking with all speed. The lode in the cross-cut has not been cut through, but as far as seen looks exceedingly encouraging for our next or 30 fm. level, which I estimate to reach in a month or six weeks. I have suspended driving the 20 east for the present, and have put the men at the slope in the 10 east, which is now worth fully 20 cwt. per fathom.

SOUTH TOLCARN.—Joseph Vivian and Son, James Paul, March 24: In sinking the engine-shaft below the 30, by six men, at 14s. per fathom, the ground is easy, and the lode increasing in size, being now 3½ ft. wide, composed of iron ore and quartz, with spots of copper ore and yellow munda. In the 30 east of engine-shaft, the lode is in two parts, composed of quartz and flooken, carrying a little black copper ore. In the 30, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. from engine-shaft, driving by four men, at 6s. 10s. per fathom; we have advanced about 8 ft. towards "Carnes" lode.

SOUTH WARD.—R. Goldsworthy, March 24: Saturday, the 20th instant, being our pay and setting, the following bargain were let:—To drive the 70 cross-cut east by six men, at 6s. 10s. per fathom. To drive the 72 north by two men, at 3s. per fm.; lode 5 ft. wide, composed of quartz, blende, carbonate of lime, and munda; a well defined lode. To drive the same level south by six men, at 4s. 10s. per fathom; lode 3 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of friable spar, flooken, spots of blende, and munda; a very promising lode. To drive the 60 north by six men, at 3s. per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, but unproductive. To drive the 60 south by six men, at 3s. per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, but unproductive. This end has just passed through a lode south is let to nine men, at 6s. 10s. per fm.; this end has just passed through a lode 1 ft. wide, composed of flooken and a little spar, with a gentle underlie west of 1 ft. 6 in. in 6 ft., but seeing the ground east of this lode is very wet leads us to think the main part of the lode may be still standing in that direction. We sampled on Saturday a parcel of lead ore computed 10½ tons.

ST. JUST AMALGAMATED.—R. Pryor and Son, Wm. Bowden, T. Richards, March 23: Since our last report we are pleased to say that the lode in the 120, west of Savaul's engine-shaft, is worth about 20s. per fathom. The lode in the 20, west of Savaul's engine-shaft, is worth about 20s. per fathom. This is important and essential to the future of the mine, it not only shows that the good tin ground driven through in the level above, is continuing in depth, but also that it is becoming longer or more extensive. This comprises the only change throughout the various points of operation in the mine. Saturday next being our pay and setting day, a full report shall be forwarded.

ST. LAWRENCE, VICTORIA, AND VALENTINE AMALGAMATED.—March 24: The men are all engaged at present in dressing up a lot of ore for sale, which I expect they will have finished by the early part of next week, when they will go working underground.

ST. PATRICK.—Wm. Francis, March 24: We have completed 40 yards of the engine shaft, timbered, and well secured with lashings, divisions, and ladders, and are now going down to the first lodge in the chert, which we expect to reach early in April. The shaft is carried down a very large size, requiring a longer time than we could have anticipated, but we are progressing satisfactorily, without interruption of any kind.

TANKERVILLE.—Arthur Waters, March 24: The shareholders will be glad to hear that the mine continues to open out in the most encouraging way, and that the signs of a rich and permanent property downwards were never more plain than now. The lode now being explored in the 152 west is opened on for 10 ft. in width, but neither of the sides can yet be seen. Up and down the middle of the drive there is a splendid cavity, having a course of ore to 4 ft. wide on the north, and about 4 ft. of spar and ore mixed on the south or footwall side, worth altogether 120s. per fathom. This level is being driven by six men, and we have other men shooting down the sides to prove the lode is worth 10s. per fathom. The lode below the 140 (7 to 5 fms. in front of the 152) there is a course of solid soft lead ore, worth 200s. per cubic fathom. The lode in the slope in the roof of the level just over the said winze, is 8 ft. wide, worth 100s. per fathom. The new lode in the 140 cross-cut, north of main lode, is worth, going east towards shaft, 100s. per fathom. We shall be able to say more regarding this discovery in course of the next week or two. We are driving cross-cut in the 130, west of shaft, and expect in 2 fms. or so north to reach the rich lode seen in back of the 140 before mentioned. In the winze below the 120 west the lode is worth 10s. per fathom. This ore ground is a continuation of the run now in hand in the 140 and 152 fm. levels. Slopes and other bargains not particularised are yielding ore as for some time past. The returns for the fortnight ending to-morrow will be 90 tons.

TRELEIGH WOOD.—E. Hosking, W. Goldsworthy, March 24: The shaftmen are making fair progress in cutting down the shaft below the 34. The slope on the north side of the 44, west of engine-shaft, is worth 18s. per fathom. The slope above the 44, east of Hooper's rise, is worth 14s. per f

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wooden portion of the fume-arresting flue will shortly be replaced by iron. The flue was put up originally as an experiment, and was chiefly constructed of wood, which has frequently been on fire. The entire success of the plan, and the great saving effected by it, render it advisable to establish it as a permanent structure and necessarily accompany it to the smelting furnace.

Emma, 1½ to 1¾; the petition for a compulsory winding-up has been ordered to stand over to enable a meeting of shareholders to be held and the result reported to the Court of Chancery, the transfer being closed in the meantime. Flagstaff, 2½ to 2¾; the details book being closed in the meantime. The advices from the mine of the meeting appear in another column; the advices from the mine of a most satisfactory character. Tecoma, 1½ to 1¾; Last Chance, ¾ to 1. Almada and Tiritio, ¾ to 1; a dividend has been declared of 1s. per share.

Hydraulic Mine shares have been somewhat neglected during the week. Fears were entertained that the water season would be particularly short one, but from our exchanges, and from letters of a late date, we hear of heavy and continued storms of rain and snow, so that the fears on this head may be considerably lessened. Sweetland Creek shares have advanced on receipt of news that the water supply is secured. Birdseye Creek are unaltered. Cedar Creek steady at quotations, and a fair amount of business doing. Blue Tent unchanged, at par. Sweetland Creek, 2½ to 2¾; these shares have advanced to 2½ on the receipt of a telegram, which will be found in another column, announcing the settlement of the contract for the future water supply. We understand that on the expiration of the old water contract on Dec. 31 last, both the water companies refused to enter into a fresh one except at an advance of nearly 50 per cent. in prices. This was strenuously opposed by the Sweetland Company's superintendent, Mr. McLean, who recommended the directors to suspend all work for a time rather than submit to increased rates for water—a policy which, having been duly carried out, has resulted in a fresh contract at the old rates. A short piece of ditch has to be dug, which will delay washing for three weeks, but when once resumed it will, it is believed, be continuous for the future. We congratulate the shareholders on the success of the firm policy adopted by their superintendent, to which, now that the negotiations are completed, we are for the first time enabled to refer. Blue Tent, 5 to 5½; washing is going on uninterrupted both at Enterprise and Blue Tent. The result of cleaning up some of the under currents are exceedingly good. A report will be found in another column. Birdseye Creek, 2 to 2½; the superintendent reports that, owing to the very cold and dry season, and the absence of ice and snow in the mountains as usual at this time, he had only water enough for washing in the day time on one claim. It is understood that, owing to the small returns from this cause, and the cost incurred in completion of the new tunnel (which is to be finished the end of this month), no dividend will be declared for the past quarter. The present season thus far has been one of the driest ever known in California, but we hear that letters of a late date announce severe storms of rain, with heavy snow in the mountains, so that the water season may yet be materially lengthened. Cedar Creek, 1½ to 1¾; a lengthy letter from the manager will be found in another column. The washing is being steadily carried on, and some of the late changes are producing good results. Although Col. Ludlum mentions that water is decreasing, yet he states that the company's lakes in the mountains are full, and are yet untouched.

Van, 21 to 23; the report of the annual meeting, held on Wednesday, appears in another column. The agent's report is a lengthy document, and deals fully with the present position of the mine. He estimates the mine to be in a better position than ever it was before, and looks forward to uninterrupted success for many years. Van Consols, steady at 2½ to 2¾; no change in operations since last report. Penstruthal, 11s. to 13s.; Capt. Teague writes that the mine is steadily improving at the most important points—the shaft and two bottom ends. Pennerley, 1½ to 1¾; the report in another column is most encouraging. The improvement at the 20, reported last week, continues, while at Potter's Pit the winze sinking below the 55, is in a splendid course of ore, worth 100l. per fathom. The company sold 80 tons of lead on Wednesday, at 147l. per ton, realising 1148l. We are informed that this leaves a considerable profit on the month's working. Bog, ¾ to 1; from the report, in another column, it will be seen that the mine is presenting a very good appearance as the various ends are driven, nearly all of them being in ore. The new winding-engine is on the ground, and will be erected with all possible speed. Grogwin, 2½ to 3½; Melindur, 2½ to 3; Wye Valley, 3 to 3½. Llanidloes, 3 to 3½; the details of the statutory meeting appear in another column. West Goginan, ¾ to 1. Great West Van, 10s. to 20s.; the parcel of ore sold yesterday fetched 13l. per ton. The mine is being vigorously opened up.

In Copper Mines few changes have taken place. Cape Copper, 32 to 33. Rio Tinto, 8½ to 9; 216,000 tons of overburden had been removed up to March 6, and the ore laid bare more than sufficient for twelve months' shipments, and of very superior quality; copious rains had proved beneficial upon the production of cement; the railway is expected to be completed in time to commence shipping during July. New Quebrada, ¾ to 1.

In Tin Mines there has been a fair amount of business. Cathedral, 2s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; the lode in the 30 east is improving; in the 30 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, with a good leader of copper ore throughout the end. The stope in the back of the mid level is looking splendid, producing 3 tons of rich copper ore per fathom.

New Consols, which advanced rapidly last week on large buying orders, have been well supported, and close firm at 3 to 3½. The silver and copper reduction works have now commenced, and great interest is manifested in the results. The price of arsenic, which is largely produced at the company's works, is very satisfactory, and added to the valuable products will shortly produce very large monthly returns. A fine lode is reported to have been cut in the bottom level rich for copper as well as for tin.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Asherton, 1½ to 1¾; Bog, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Carn Brea, 47 to 48; Devon Great Consols, 15½ to 16½; Dolcoath, 46 to 47; East Lovell, 7 to 7½; East Caradon, ¾ to 1; Great Laxey, 11½ to 12½; Great Wheal Vor, ¾ to ¾; Hingston Down, 12s. to 22s. 6d.; Marke Valley, 1 to 1½; Pennerley, 1½ to 1¾; Parys Mountain, 11s. to 13s.; Penstruthal, 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; Roman Gravel, 12 to 12½; Tin moft, 23 to 24; Tankerville, 10½ to 10¾; Van, 21 to 22; Van Consols, 2½ to 2¾; West Chiverton, 4 to 4½; West Tankerville, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; West Basset, 6½ to 7; West Grenville, 4½ to 5; Almada and Tiritio, ¾ to ¾; Birdseye Creek, 1 to 1½; Cedar Creek, 1½ to 1¾; Cape Copper, 31 to 33; Chontales, ¾ to ¾; Colorado Terrible, ¾ to ¾; Don Pedro, ¾ to ¾; Eberhardt and Aurora, ¾ to ¾; Emma, 1½ to 1¾; Flagstaff, 2½ to 2¾; Frontino and Bolivia, ¾ to ¾; Gold Run, 18s. to 20s.; Independence, 2½ to 3; Javel, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Last Chance, ¾ to 1; Malpas, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Malabar, 12s. to 15s.; New Quebrada, 4½ to 4¾; Rica, ¾ to ¾; Richmond Consolidated, 7 to 7½; St. John del Rey, 20s. to 30s.; Sweetland Creek, 2½ to 2¾; Sierra Buttes, 2 to 2½; South Aurora, 11s. to 13s.; Tecoma, 1½ to 1¾; United Mexican, 2½ to 3; Blue Tent, 5 to 5½; Holcombe Valley, 1 to 1½; New Pacific, 5s. to 10s.; West Eagair Lode, 1½ to 1¾; Gold Company, ¾ to ¾.

COLLIERIES AND IRONWORKS.—Very few transactions were recorded during the present broken week, and were almost wholly confined to Thorp's Gawber, Chapel House, Bilson and Crump, Cardiff and Swansea, Newport Abercrombie, Cle Hill, Great Western Colliery, Ebbw Vale, and a few others. It is announced that the engineering business at Lincoln, hitherto carried on under the style of Robey and Co., Perseverance Ironworks (Limited), will in future be conducted under the title of Robey and Company. The limited liability company, which consisted only of a few members, will be wound-up voluntarily, and merged into a private partnership firm, for the greater convenience and dispatch of business. Palmer's Shipbuilding, 9½ to 9¾; Earle's Shipbuilding, 14 to 15; Phoenix Bessemer Steel, 8½ to 9½; Milner's Safe, 7 to 7½; Albion Steel, 2½ to 3½; West Cumberland, 10½ to 9½; Silkatone Hall, 10s. to 15s.; Silkatone and Rodworth, 28½ to 29½; Bilboa Iron, 45 to 47; Hopkin's Gilkes, 5 to 6; John Agall, 5½ to 6; Midland Iron, 11½ to 12; Merry and Cuninghame, 35s. to 36s.; Hartlepool, 6 to 7; Industrial Coal and Iron, 3½ to 4½; Henry Briggs, 20 to 22. The report of the South Cleveland Ironworks (Limited) presented at the general meeting held on Tuesday, at the Cannon-street Hotel, states that "the fall in the value of both Cleveland and Bessemer iron has been so great and sudden that with few exceptions every firm in the trade has suffered more or less loss. At the close of 1873 Bessemer iron could be sold readily at 6l. 15s. per ton, as against 4l. 5s. its present value, and Cleveland iron has fallen in about the same proportion, while the price of the raw material has not given way in the same ratio. The loss on the trading of the year 1874 amounts to 22000l., which might have been turned into a profit had ample working capital been supplied. From January to July last large profits were realised, and a dividend of 4 per cent. was paid. Although no dividend is declared for the past half-year, the directors call attention to the fact that the sum paid in dividends during the period the company has been in possession of the Glaisdale Works averages within a fraction of 8 per cent. on the whole capital. The third furnace, which has been re-lined, and is now equal to new, is ready to be put into blast, and No. 4 furnace can be finished when necessary in a short time. The heating stoves, engines, and plant are all in excellent order, and working most satisfactorily. The accounts appended show that salaries and general London expenses amount to 1807l. 16s. 6d., and the sum of 18000l. has been

paid away in fees to the directors. West Mostyn, 3½ to 4; all differences with the contractors are now settled, and in order that no disputes may hereafter arise the terms of arrangement have been made in a rule of court in the Exchequer of Pleas, and thus securing the regular payment of the guaranteed interest of 12 per cent. Interest warrants for the last half-year have been issued, and the sinking of shafts by the company under the personal superintendence of the eminent engineers Messrs. Higson, of Manchester, is now progressing satisfactorily. Cle Hill, 4s. to 6s.; Thorp's Gawber, 10½ to 11½; Cardiff and Swansea, 4½ to 4¾; Chapel House, 4 to 4½; Bilson and Crump, 9½ to 10½; Great Western Colliery, 11 to 11½.

At Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1031 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 21,117l. 1s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard for 9 per cent. produce, 100l. 8s.; average produce, 25 11-16; average price per ton, 20l. 10s.; quantity of fine copper, 264 tons 18 cwt. The following are the particulars of the two last sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Feb. 23	635	£102 10 0	31 13-16	£26 3 10	16s. 5d.	232 6 6
March 23	1031	100 8 0	25 11-16	20 10 0	15 11	79 12 0

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 2l. 2s., and in the price per ton of ore about 10s. 9d. On April 6 there will be offered for sale 1123 tons of ore, from the Cape, Berehaven, and Bampfyde mines.

TYLLWYD MINE.—It is believed that the shareholders in this company will very shortly have satisfactory proof that they have a very valuable mine in their possession. It was stated at the general meeting, held in December last, that the sales of ore would commence in April, and this undoubtedly would have been the case but for the recent severe weather, which greatly impeded all surface operations at the mines in North Wales, and which also interfered with the completion of the dressing floors at Tyllwyd; these will, however, be ready in a few weeks, and, as will be seen from Capt. Paul's report, published to-day, he expects to commence regular monthly sales in May; he also computes that 400 tons of lead ore have been laid open and ready for stopping away at the 20, the lode still holding good in the end and going down; he also, in his report of Nov. 12, computed the ore then laid open in the adit level, on the south west lode, at about 500 tons; so that, apart from the enormous waste heaps, or halvans, left by former workers, which are known to be rich for lead, and will all be passed through the crushers. This company has already very considerable reserves of lead ore. The progress hitherto appears to have been highly satisfactory, and we notice that Capt. Paul is at once preparing to sink the engine-shaft for another level below the one already discovered, where, in all probability, it will again be met with. There are other points of value and interest in the mine, which, under Capt. Paul's able management will, no doubt, have his attention in due course.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: The Iron Industries of the West Riding of Yorkshire (R. Meade); Explosives used in Blasting (H. Waddington); Rock Drills—Yorkshire v. Prussia (Geo. Wm. Denys); Birmingham (Blakeley Hall) Coal and Ironstone Company (Wheatley, Milward, and Co.); Welsh Gold Mining: Successful and Unsuccessful Mining; Richmond Consolidated Mining Company (T. W. Hall); Javali Mine; Newfoundland Mining Company; Merryman, Powell, and Co.; Tyllwyd Mine; St. Dennis Consolidated Mining Company; Coal-Cutting Machinery in America—the Monitor Coal-Cutter, by J. S. Alexander (Illustrated);—Meetings of Public Companies: Economic Life Assurance Society, Flagstaff, Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), Van, East Van, South Caradon, Llanidloes, Great Snowden Mountain (Copper), South Cleveland Ironworks, Cescena Sulphur, Wheel Grenville, Bedford Consols, Belford United.—Patent Matters, &c.

WANTED. A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED MINING ENGINEER. One who is fully competent to TAKE THE MANAGEMENT of an extensive SILVER MINE and CHLORIDISATION MILL in the UNITED STATES. Must have had practical experience. Address, with full particulars regarding salary expected and references, to "America," care of E. F. B. Harston, Solicitor, 1, Gresham Buildings, Guildhall, London, E.C.

TO MINING COMPANIES. AN EXPERIENCED MINING ENGINEER, who has been for the last seven years occupied in SPAIN, is desirous of OBTAINING THE MANAGEMENT of MINES in that country, or REPRESENTING FIRMS wishing to PURCHASE MINERAL RIGHTS, or NEGOTIATE for MINES. He speaks German, Spanish, and French, and can give the highest references as to his ability and integrity. Address, Messrs. CHARLES HOPPE and Co., Santander. Before fully engaging himself, he is at liberty to make any Surveys and Reports in Spain or Portugal.

GOLD IN WALES. ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN are willing to FIND the CAPITAL to EXPLORE a PROMISING SETT. Particulars can be sent to "Senex," care of Mr. Blair, newspaper agent, Royal Exchange, E.C.

BARYTES (Superior Quality) MINE FOR SALE.—Address for particulars to "Barytes," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

THE ALMADA AND TIRITO CONSOLIDATED SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). Capital £130,000, in 130,000 shares of 1l. each. SIXTH DIVIDEND. Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the above company have this day DECLARED a DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING PER SHARE, PAYABLE on and after the 1st day of April next.

And notice is hereby further given, that the Transfer-books of the company will be closed from the 25th March instant to the 1st April proximo, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, H. G. DENNIS, Secretary. 47, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C., 24th March, 1875.

THE LUSITANIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). Notice is hereby given, that the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at this office on MONDAY, the 12th day of April next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the reports and accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1874, and for general purposes. At this meeting three directors—viz., Patrick Douglas Hadow, Robert Henty, and John Phillips Judd, Esqs.—will retire from office by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election. One of the auditors, Edward John Bunney, Esq., will also go out of office at this meeting, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election. By order of the Board, W. G. WILLIAMS, Secretary. 6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., 25th March, 1875.

THE ABERCRAVE DINAS FIRE-BRICK. THE SWANSEA DINAS FIRE-BRICK, CEMENT, AND TILE COMPANY (LIMITED) are prepared to SUPPLY the above well-known "DINAS" FIRE-BRICK, for home consumption or shipment. OFFICES,—1, PROSPECT PLACE, SWANSEA.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR. R. G. ELWES, Esq., C.E., 7, Westminster Chambers, S.W. AUDITORS. Messrs. JACKSON and HULL, 9, Bucklersbury, E.C. OFFICES,—7, WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS, S.W.

Prospectuses can be had on application to the Secretary, at the offices of the company.

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Interest in lieu of dividend 18 per cent. per annum, paid monthly. Current accounts opened, and 5 per cent. interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances. CHEQUE BOOKS SUPPLIED. The Bank transacts every description of sound financial business. For particulars apply to—R. B. OAKLEY, Manager.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 48, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Invested Funds £1,216,115 Annual Income 223,613 Bonuses Apportioned 581,774 Claims paid 1,140,151

COPIES of the REPORT, BALANCE SHEET, and PROSPECTUS, with all information, forwarded on application to—W. W. BAYNES, Secretary.

ORES, &c.

I BUY at the highest prices.—LEAD ORES.—LEAD-SILVER ORES.—SILVER-LEAD ORES. SILVER-LEAD.—HARD LEAD.—ANTIMONIAL LEAD. GOLD AND SILVER ORES. ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER. Particulars by letter. ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liège (Belgium).

D. ERNEST MELLISS, A.M., Ph.D., MINING ENGINEER AND GEOLOGIST, 52, BROADWAY, NEW YORK, UNITED STATES.

RICHARD P. ROTHWELL, C.E., M.E., MINING AND CIVIL ENGINEER, 27, PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

Vice-President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers; of the Geological Society of France, &c., &c.; Editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal, New York.

Reports on Mineral Properties, and on the Working and Management of Mines. ADVISES AS TO THE VALUE OF AMERICAN MINING STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS.

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References: The Presiding Officers of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

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MIXED METALS and DROSS, containing LEAD, COPPER, TIN, or ANTIMONY.

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Are now PREPARED to SUPPLY their BLASTING POWDER, No. II, in bulk and in cartridges of all sizes. This Powder is superior to any Mining Explosive available to the public or known to science.

ITS MANIPULATION IS EASY.

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It can be sent by all railways and the principal canals at gunpowder rates. Printed details and prices will be transmitted on application, and a representative of the company will attend on requisition from Mine Superintendents or Quarry Owners desirous of judging of the value of this new explosive.

Application to be made to the Superintendent at the Works at Oare, near Faversham, Kent.

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
March 19	Great Laxey	100	£24 3 6	Trefry's Estate.
20	Burrow & Bickson	20	14 18 6	Nevill, Druce, and Co.
22	Willoughby	10	15 0 6	Jenkins Brothers.
23	Foxdale	100	24 4 6	Trefry's Estate.
24	Pennerley	80	14 7 0	Burby Port Company.
	—South Darren	15	19 10 0	Walker, Parker, and Co.
	—Tankerville	130	15 0 6	George Burr.

BLLENDE.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
March 24	Bog	25	£4 5 6	Vivian and Sons.
	—ditto	25	4 5 6	Richardson and Co.
	—Willoughby	30	2 10 6	ditto

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
March 17	Pedra-an-drea	15 19 3 9	—	£299 10 10	Redruth.

TIN ORE SOLD IN LONDON.

March 16—from Oporto.

Messrs. R. R. Michell and Co., 3 tons, at 40l. 2s. 6d.; and 4 cwt., at 42l. 15s.

March 23—from PENANG.

Messrs. Bolitho and Sons, and Caleniek Smelting Co., 8 tons 7 cwt., at 87l. 17s. 6d.; and 2 tons, at 52l. 15s.; Messrs. R. B. Michell and Co., 5 tons 6 cwt., at 56l. 8s.—Total, from Oporto and Penang, 18 tons 17 cwt.

COPPER ORES.

Date.	Mine.	Tons.	Price p. ton.	Purchaser.
March 25	South Darren	20	£5 6 0	Nevill, Druce, and Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled March 3, and sold at Swansea, March 25.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cape Ore	73	303½	£24 12 0	St. Joseph's	15	153½	£11 6 0
ditto	73	303½	24 12 0	ditto	10	203½	15 10 0
ditto	72	303½	24 13 0	ditto	3	37½	29 15 0
ditto	72	303½	24 10 0	ditto	1	27½	21 5 0
ditto	68	37½	30 6 0	ditto	1	10½	7 14 0
ditto	68	37½	30 6 0	Copper Ore	6	17½	13 1 0
ditto	87	23½	18 10 6	ditto	7	12½	9 11 0
ditto	87	24	19 0 0	ditto Reg.	0	—	—
ditto	48	24½	19 4 6	Cloncurry	4	44½	35 0 0
ditto Reg.	32	54½	44 2 0	Copper Scale	1	19½	15 5 0
Union Ore	87	11½	8 6 0	ditto	1	45½	32 2 0
ditto	85	11½	8 6 0	ditto	1	24½	18 8 0
ditto	86	11½	8 6 0	Copper Slud.	1	22	16 4 0
Copper Reg.	32	30½	80 8 0				

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cape Ore	680	£16,357 5 6	Copper Ore	22	£490 6 0
Union Ore	269	2,132 10 0	Cloncurry Ore	4	140 0 0
Copper Regul.	32	872 16 0	Copper Scale	3	61 15 0
St. Joseph's	30	447 4 6	Copper Slud.	1	15 4 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
P. Grenfell and Sons	116	2,147 6 6
Nevill, Druce, and Co.	163	3,728 6 0
Vivian and Sons	204	3,481 12 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	221	3,267 18 6
Mason and Elkington	65	2,050 8 0
Charles Lambert	155	3,694 14 0
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	104	2,736 16 0
Total	1031	£21,117 1 0

Copper Ores for sale on April 5.—Cape Ore 57, 57, 45, 75, 68, 67, 66, 62, 61, 65, 65, 1, 47, 32—Berehaven 92, 88—Bampfyde 34, 14—Sweepings 1—1123 tons.

TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

Whole sale	Produce.	Price.	Per unit.	Standard.
1030	26 1½-16	£20 10 0	18s. 11d.	£109 2 0

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

COPPER SMELTING.—Can any reader enlighten me as to how the best information can be obtained respecting the structure and mode of conducting copper ore smelting in blast-furnaces?—O. C. T.: Norway, March 1.

ASBESTOS.—Can any reader tell me in next week's Journal where I can buy asbestos in quantity—say, by the hundredweight?—W. A. H.

STANTON IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.—Can any reader give me any information respecting this company's affairs? The last I heard was that it was in course of winding-up.—A SHAREHOLDER.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET.—We have received occasional complaints, and of late a good many, that the Journal is delivered by country booksellers without the Supplement. Subscribers would oblige us by demanding that the paper should be handed to them complete, as every Journal is accompanied by the Supplement when it leaves our office, and the fault of omission must rest with the country bookseller or their London agent.

SCALE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—Our charge for general advertisements is—for six lines and under, 4s.; per line afterwards, 8d. Average, 12 words per line. Received:—G. S. (Bridgnorth)—"E. M."—G. N.—"Another Shareholder" (New Fowey Consols)—"R. G."—H. W.—"A. L."—Shareholder:—(East Van) See report of meeting in another column.—T. A. R.—"H. G."—We are compelled to postpone several letters from correspondents, among them:—Mineral Nomenclature—German v. Cornish Agents—Boring Machinery, &c.

AMERICAN SUBSCRIBERS.—In reply to several enquiries, it may be stated that subscribers in the United States can be supplied with the *Mining Journal*, post free, at the price of \$8 50c. gold per annum, payable in advance, by remitting to Mr. D. Van Nostrand, publisher, and importer of scientific books, &c., Murray-street, New York; or, direct to our Office, 26 Fleet-street, E.C.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 27, 1875.

EXTRACTING GOLD FROM AURIFEROUS PYRITES.

We have been favoured by Mr. R. M. SARJEANT, the Chairman, with a copy of the report of the Pyrites Board, just issued to both Houses of the Victorian Parliament; and which at the present moment, when attention is again directed to the development of the auriferous deposits of Wales, will be of even more than ordinary interest. In June, 1873, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, appointed Messrs. R. M. Sarjeant, R. H. Bland, J. C. Newbery, G. H. P. Ulrich, W. Shireess, and J. A. Lewis a board to investigate and report upon the methods of treating pyrites and pyritous reconstituents, as practised on the gold fields, and to make a recommendation as to the best and most economical system of extracting the gold from auriferous pyrites; and after holding 14 meetings in various gold mining districts, and taking the evidence of witnesses, as well as visiting the leading works at which information could be collected, the report was presented. With a view to facilitate progress the board framed and adopted a series of questions relating to the subject under enquiry, which were printed, and copies sent to mining managers and others interested in the treatment of pyrites throughout the various mining districts, to the other colonies and elsewhere, with a request for replies. A number of such replies have accordingly been made. The board refer very favourably to Claudet's process (that which is in use at the Widnes Metal Company's Works, in Lancashire, and which has already been described in the *Mining Journal*) remarking that the results obtained by this system may be considered extraordinary, inasmuch as the gold in the stuff treated, though not found in weighable quantity, on assay, nevertheless, yields sufficient to more than cover the cost of the operation. Messrs. Ford and Miller, in their evidence, dwell strongly on the merits of this method (the former gentleman terming it a complete process without waste products). The special expense of extracting the precious metals by this method is about 6½d. per ton of roasted pyrites, and the net profit about 3s. 6d. per ton, the material operated on being very poor pyrites, obtained in great part from Spain and Portugal, for vitriol manufactures, on account of the sulphur it contains. Mr. Miller, in his evidence, says—"Should the process prove available here, it would probably give rise to the formation of a new industry in the manufacture of iodine from the seaweeds of the coast."

There can be little question that, except in certain isolated cases, it is essential when ordinary pyrites has to be turned to commercial account to arrange a process for utilising the whole of the constituents, and when from the presence of some objectionable ingredient this becomes impracticable, it must be well considered whether it is worth treating at all. With regard to the auriferous pyrites of Wales, it has been conclusively ascertained that it is not sufficiently reliable from the irregularity of its yield of gold to be treated for that metal alone, but it does not at all follow that if the other constituents of the Welsh ores could be made marketable the working of the auriferous deposits of Wales would prove unremunerative. A complete process without waste products may return large dividends when the saving of one product and wasting of the remainder entails heavy losses. Referring to the desirability of avoiding waste products, the Pyrites Board remark that very little practical attention has yet been given in this colony to extracting other constituents of pyrites, such as silver, copper, nickel, cobalt, and other metals, and also sulphur and arsenic, which, from a purely commercial point of view, are of vast importance, and capable of adding very materially to the wealth of the colony. Most of the waste products, as they are termed, are such no longer, as their presence has increased the value of and demand in Europe for pyrites of all kinds. They mention, moreover, that a statement from the annual returns of the Customs' Department shows that from 1869 to 1872, including a period of four years, 1558 tons of sulphur, valued at 18,528*l.*, were imported; and when it is considered that this article could be produced there in large quantities, sufficient not only for their own use but for the supply of other countries, it is time that public attention should be directed to the matter. They are fully of opinion that the establishment of large central works for the treatment of pyrites on the most thorough and approved system would be a very great advantage to the colony in every respect. Such works would give rise to the foundation of many new industries, besides tending to the production of larger quantities of gold. It would be necessary to establish works in situations easily accessible to railway communication from the gold fields, whence the supply of raw pyrites could be regularly and easily obtained. There could be no objection to the occupation by such establishments of advantageous sites on the ground of injury to public health, as the fumes given off in the process of roasting pyrites could be condensed for the purpose of saving the sulphur and arsenic. The operations to be carried on would be the receipt of pyrites, the extraction of the gold and other metals, as well as the sulphur and arsenic contained, the subsequent treatment of the residues, and the preparation of the sulphur, &c., to fit them for the market.

The whole of the evidence has been admirably collated by Mr. Percy C. Hodgkinson, who has acted as honorary secretary, and the board have expressed their appreciation of his services, at the same time expressing their hope that the Government will see fit to mark its sense of the zeal and ability he has shown. It appears from the evidence that crushing pyritous quartz raw is decidedly the more advantageous method, and on this point the information supplied by the majority of mining engineers examined is corroborated by the professional evidence given. It is asserted that it would be impossible to thoroughly oxidise the sulphur by burning, and that a lower sulphide would result, which would melt and enclose the fine particles of gold, rendering the subsequent extraction more difficult. Mr. Latta has microscopically examined raw and burnt quartz washings from the lowest blankets, and found most

particles of gold in the latter. After a careful consideration of this portion of the question the board is of opinion that crushing raw is the best method of treatment, except when pyrites is absent, then burning might be adopted if fuel is easily obtainable, in order to economise wear and tear of machinery in crushing. With regard to concentration—that is, the separation of the various descriptions of pyrites from the crushed material—it is stated that in one instance the use of shaking-tables, and in one or two others self-acting jigging machines, are regarded as very good, but the great majority of witnesses are in favour of using Borlase's concave buddle, with Munday's patent scrapers. Some of the gentlemen are of opinion that a classification of the sand operated upon according to size of grain should be made, but the balance of evidence is to the effect that the use of the buddle renders classification unnecessary, the loss of pyrites not being more than 5 per cent. The board is of opinion, however, that classification will ultimately be found beneficial, and must eventually be adopted.

A very important portion of the subject under enquiry, and one which demands great attention, is the best method of dealing with the pyrites after concentration. The evidence on this point is almost unanimously in favour of roasting. One or two witnesses depose to having attempted to extract the gold by grinding and amalgamating raw, but these attempts have almost invariably resulted in a greatly increased loss both in gold and mercury. The losses occur through the presence of arsenic and sulphur in the material operated on, causing what is technically termed flouing, by chemical, as well as by mechanical action. Some little information has also been obtained relative to the mode of extraction by a metallurgical treatment of the ore, but so little is really known of a thoroughly reliable character regarding it that the board cannot do more than recommend the process to the notice of persons interested, in the hope that further experiment may demonstrate clearly its actual value. It would, however, appear from the evidence that ores containing antimony in large quantities can only be effectually treated by this method. For roasting reverberatory furnaces, with inclined floors, are almost universally recommended, and these appear to be the best at present in use in Victoria. Attention is drawn to Hocking and Oxland's furnace, already well known to the readers of the *Mining Journal*. The special advantages claimed for this description of furnace over others is on account of the self-acting motion imparted to the pyrites, which motion obviates the continual raking of the "stuff" by manual labour, as at present, and because the gradual presentation of fresh surfaces to the flame is thoroughly and regularly effected. The roasting requires both care and time; it should be carried to the complete decomposition of the arsenides or sulphides—or, in other words, until the arsenic and sulphur are expelled, and the ores become what is technically called "sweet." From 12 to 18 hours are required for the calcining, the time depending upon the stuff treated, that containing the largest quantity of sulphur and arsenic taking the longest period to calcine. There is a conflict of opinion with regard to the admission of quartz sand into the furnace with the ores, some of the witnesses asserting that the pyrites should be as pure as possible, as the introduction of quartz causes (in the subsequent process of amalgamation) a great loss of mercury, by cutting it up. The balance of evidence is, however, favourable to the introduction of a small percentage of quartz sand, as tending to keep the charge open, thereby admitting the air, and keeping the pyrites free, or, as Mr. F. B. Miller says, "to check the agglutination of the particles, for when they have once begun to fuse together it is very difficult, if not impossible, to roast properly." It must, however, be remembered that none of the present methods of concentration are so sufficiently perfect as to thoroughly cleanse the pyrites, and that in all parcels a small proportion of quartz sand is found. The evidence is contradictory as to the value of introducing combustible substances, such as charcoal, into the furnace with the pyrites; the majority of practical men examined do not see that any advantages are gained thereby, and they are, to say at best, of doubtful utility, and decidedly disadvantageous in cases where lead and antimony are present. It is difficult to fix accurately the proportions of fuel required.

After roasting, the next step in the treatment is amalgamating, which is generally done by grinding the roasted pyrites in Chilian mills, arrastres, or Wheeler's pans. The witnesses are almost unanimous as to the absolute necessity of thoroughly breaking up the quicksilver, in order that it may penetrate the stuff operated on, and take up all the gold brought in contact with it. So thoroughly, indeed, should this work be done that, to use the expression of one of the gentlemen examined, "a pen dipped into the stuff in the mills as into ink should show little globules of mercury." But these very means which are necessary to secure effective amalgamation also give rise to a form of floured mercury, already referred to—in this case brought about by mechanical and not chemical action. The evil is as great, however, in this as in the case where chemical combinations retard the saving of gold, for it appears that, during the operation of flushing off, part of the floured mercury is carried away with the water, and lost. It is found on examination that the loss of quicksilver alone has been as great as 2½ lbs. per ton of roasted ore treated. This, in addition to a considerable loss of gold as amalgam, renders it evident that if some effectual means of saving both be brought into general use many thousands of tons of tailings now lying unworked, which it would not otherwise pay to operate upon, could be made to yield a considerable profit, and open up a large field of labour. Some of the gentlemen examined state that they use copper plates, others copper plates and blanket tables, for the recovery, as far as possible, of floured mercury. The water is run over these plates and blankets, which retain to a certain extent the particles of quicksilver and gold; nevertheless the loss, even in well managed works, is still considerable.

It has been a matter of popular belief that the fumes evolved during the process of roasting pyrites are dangerous to health, and productive of injury to the surrounding vegetation; on this point the evidence is very contradictory, the witnesses, professional and lay, examined differing, and their experiences varying greatly. Some of them aver that, with ordinary sanitary precautions, such as washing the body with soap and water and changing the clothes after work hours, not the slightest injury is caused to the health of the men employed at the works, and it is stated that no cases of diptheria have been known to exist in their immediate vicinity. On the other hand, it is alleged that fumes passing over gardens adjacent destroy fruit trees and other vegetation, and the water from the roofs is injurious to health. Where the roofs of houses in the neighbourhood of pyrites works are of galvanised iron sulphate of zinc is formed by the condensation of the sulphurous fumes, but there is no reason to suppose that arsenical fumes are condensed in this way; on the contrary, there are chemical reasons why water collected on these roofs cannot contain arsenic. It is generally found that complaints are made only against works where no precautions are taken to effect the condensation of the fumes, and it is admitted that where proper condensation is carried out no injury is occasioned either to health or vegetation.

Summarising the results of their enquiries, the board, by way of recommendation, report:—(1.) That it is decidedly better to crush quartz containing pyrites raw. (2.) That the method of concentration which has given the most satisfaction in this colony is the use of Borlase's buddle with Munday's patent scrapers. (3.) That it is absolutely necessary to roast pyrites previous to amalgamation, and for this purpose reverberatory furnaces with inclined hearths are the best at present in use in the colony. That the introduction of combustible substances with the charge is not advisable, and that attention should be given to the regular supply of fuel and to the proper regulation of the draught. (4.) That for the purpose of amalgamation Wheeler's pans and Chilian mills are both very efficient, but, owing to the inability of the board to obtain analyses of the waste from each description of machine, their comparative saving values cannot be determined. (5.) That the evil effects of the noxious fumes on health and vegetation are not at all great, and can be easily and wholly avoided by the use of water condensers in conjunction with suitable flues and high chimney stacks, and that the water used in condensing be disposed of in the most effectual manner that the local features in each case admit. And (6.) that it would be very advantageous if large central works were erected for the thorough

treatment of pyrites and the whole of the waste products thereof, and that encouragement should be given by the Government, either by way of bonus or suitable site, to the person or company establishing such works.

EUROPEAN COAL MINING.

The production of coal appears to be steadily increasing in Belgium, France, Germany, and Austria are all extracting from their soil more and more of its latent coal wealth, and even Russia is sluggish, but now reviving Russia—is going into the coal-mining business. We have on several occasions called attention to the progress of coal extraction in France, especially in the basins of the Nord and the Pas-de-Calais. We have also noticed the great advance which coal production has made in the (German) Ruhr basin; we may now advantageously add a few particulars with reference to the coal trade of Bohemia. The North-West of Bohemia has sensibly exceeded—in respect to the importance of its production—the quality of its coal—all the other coal centres of Austria and Hungary. In 1858 the North-West of Bohemia produced 400,000 tons of coal; in 1860, 1,000,000 tons; in 1862, 1,500,000 tons; in 1864, 1,700,000 tons; in 1867, 2,500,000 tons; in 1869, 3,300,000 tons; in 1872, 5,400,000 tons; and in 1873, 7,050,000 tons. The advance in the production will be seen to have been very marked during the last 15 years; but, after all, the production bears but a very small proportion to the quantity of coal which remains to be utilised in the basin, since the amount of the coal comprised in the concession granted thus far in the basin of North-Western Bohemia amounts according to a calculation made last year, to 15,369,000,000 tons. The collieries in operation and duly equipped with suitable machinery in the basin were last year 152 in number, and the force of working miners and other workmen attached to these mines was 123,688. Although 1874 can scarcely be said to have been a propitious year for European industry, the coal production of the North-West of Bohemia experienced scarcely any check last year, but continued to present a progressive development. The railways which accommodate the coal trade of the North-West of Bohemia employed in this special traffic 5480 trucks; and in 1874 the movement of coal by railway from the basin amounted to 6,960,158 tons, as compared with 5,129,073 tons in 1873, showing an augmentation last year of 34·90 per cent. Of the North-Western Bohemian coal moved by railway in 1874 it was computed that 3,299,379 tons went to foreign countries, as compared with 2,311,765 tons in 1873, showing an increase last year of 987,614 tons. The movement of North-Western Bohemian coal to the North of Germany (via Bodenbach, Eberswalde, Warnsdorf, Weifert, and Franzensbad) experienced a contraction last year, in consequence of the advance of tariffs to the extent of 20 per cent. as from Sept. 1, 1874, on most of the German railways, and the consequence also of the unfavourable condition of the navigation of the Elbe. On the other hand, the demand for Bohemian coal was encouraged by the opening of several lines of great value in Saxony, Brandenburg, and Lusatia; the opening of a direct line between Dresden and Berlin in the spring of 1875 will also prove an advantage.

The quantity of North-Western Bohemian coal conveyed to Saxony (via Eger and Franzensbad) in 1874 experienced an increase as compared with 1873; but it will not attain any very great importance until the Pilsen and Eisenstein line has been opened, as it is hoped it will be, in the course of this year. As regards local outlets for North-Western Bohemian coal, the opening of the Elbe-Railway is considered an event of considerable importance. The coal of North-Western Bohemia succeeded in obtaining a firm footing last year upon the Vienna market. There, as in the North of Germany, and everywhere else where Bohemian coal has penetrated, its excellent qualities have been recognised, and its comparatively low price has excited some surprise. Bohemian coal takes at the pit's mouth is stated, indeed, to be now the cheapest coal available in the whole world. The future of the Bohemian coal trade seems to promise well, since, although the number of collieries in existence only increases slowly, those which exist are being developed more and more, and are also increasing their productive power. The local market for Bohemian coal is expected to expand when the production of beetroot sugar, which is now a young and growing industry in Germany, has acquired a greater development. The progress of the coal basin of the North-West of Bohemia would, however, be greatly facilitated if the tariffs of the German railway were reduced to rates which would admit of the transport of Bohemian coal for greater distances. This question does not concern local interests merely; but it also affects an important amount of English and Belgian capital now engaged in the collieries of Bohemia. Altogether, it is clear that the production of coal is destined to be materially increased during the next few years, not merely in Bohemia, but also in other parts of Europe.

NEWFOUNDLAND MINING COMPANY.

IN another column will be found a communication, from Messrs. MERRIMAN and POWELL, solicitors, acting on behalf of a shareholder, whose name does not appear, but who is said to have invested 1000*l.* in the Newfoundland Mining Company. These gentlemen are desirous of obtaining an independent liquidation and disclosure of some latent arrangement for the reconstruction of the company, which, they say, are denied them.

At the present stage of the proceedings it is unnecessary to offer any opinion on the issues thus raised between Messrs. MERRIMAN and POWELL's clients, who are said to form the bulk of the cash-paying shareholders, and the board, who are assumed by these gentlemen to chiefly represent the promoters' or nominee interest. The forthcoming meetings—the conference summoned by Messrs. MERRIMAN and POWELL at eleven o'clock, and the legal meeting summoned for twelve o'clock by the company on the same day—will be duly reported in the *Mining Journal*; and opinions on the merits of the dispute should be reserved until there is better material by which to judge than there is at the present moment.

In the meantime, however, the opinion has been freely expressed that it might have been wiser if the Chairman had offered to withhold his scheme of re-construction, and postponed the resolution for liquidation, until after the facts by which the judgment of the shareholders could be guided had been fairly considered by them.

Too much, however, must not be made of the alleged want of courtesy to Mr. MERRIMAN. There is an over-sensitiveness on the part of some persons, which creates a prejudice not wholly justified by facts. An honourable man sees—or, what is to the same purpose, thinks he sees—that his honour is impeached by way of inference or suggestion; and, giving way to the impulses of indignation, he refuses that information which, if frankly and promptly given, would neutralise the attack or avoid the inference.

The letter of Mr. MERRIMAN may not in all respects be justified by the facts of the case, and the company may have a good answer to his statements; his advice may be wrong, his policy altogether mistaken or mischievous; but he has snatched an advantage by his demand for open investigation, and for a disclosure of all facts bearing upon the company's situation before handing over a property (which appears to have cost a large sum of money) to the voluntary liquidation of a director, or the nominee of the directors whose conduct in the management of the company's affairs is—whether rightly or wrongly—viewed with dissatisfaction.

COAL AND IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—The coal movement over the central division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey amounted last year to 2,363,869 tons. In 1869 the corresponding movement was 1,556,052 tons; in 1864, 1,149,964 tons; and in 1858, 638,958 tons. This branch of the company's business is thus steadily extending. The company has now laid 239½ miles of its system with steel rails. For the coming year the company has ordered 7000 tons of pig-iron amounting to 25,000 tons, at \$29 per ton. The Northern Central and the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Companies have commenced the introduction of steel rails. A scarcity of coal has been reported at some of the ironworks on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, in consequence of a temporary decline in the pro-

duction of coal in Pennsylvania has been compared with the

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duction of coal in the Schuylkill region. The coal movement of Pennsylvania has decreased 425,074 tons thus far this year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1874.

THE MONITOR COAL-CUTTER.—At the St. Louis meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, Mr. John S. Alexander, of Philadelphia, read an interesting paper upon an improved coal-cutting machine—the Monitor Coal-Cutter—invented by Mr. Horace F. Brown, of Indianapolis, and which has been in use since June, 1873, in Messrs. Niblock, Zimmerman, and Alexander's Coal Brook Mine No. 3, near Brazil, Indiana. In the Supplement to this day's *Mining Journal* the paper and accompanying illustrations are given, and from the interest now felt in the question of substituting coal-cutting machinery for hand labour they will be generally acceptable. The rapid dulling of the cutting points has been very satisfactorily overcome by the use of chrome steel, and in the hardest coal yet met with six yards have been cut with one set of points, while in a softer part of the vein, which partakes of that cuboid structure characteristic of the ordinary bituminous or coking coal, 25 yards have been reached. The waste in the undercutting is reduced to such an extent that the saving is sufficient to pay the operating expenses of the machine. The invention appears to have given great satisfaction.

ELEMENTARY MINERALOGY.—With a view to facilitate the study of geology and of mineral substances used in the arts, Prof. J. TENNANT, F.G.S., of King's College, will give on Monday next and five following days a course of six elementary lectures adapted to a juvenile audience. The course will commence with a description of the physical and chemical characters of minerals in general, the principal simple minerals being then separately considered, and the readiest mode of distinguishing them described. The earthy minerals, combustible minerals, minerals used in jewellery, and metalliferous minerals, will be considered separately. The course of instruction will include a minute description of all the substances entering into the composition of rocks, and of those minerals which are also used in the arts, illustrated by an extensive collection of characteristic specimens and diagrams of the principal crystalline forms, &c. The course will prove particularly attractive to enquiring boys home for their Easter holidays.

COAL IN PRUSSIA.—In 1873 Prussia produced 32,347,909 tons of coals, of the value of nearly 18,000,000*l.* sterling—the mines belonging to the State participating with 4,000,000 tons, of about 3,000,000*l.* value. Prussia, therefore, in the produce of coals ranks next to England and the United States of America.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF RUSSIA.—During the year 1874 the State foundries smelted 1,225,000 Russian pounds of bronze, 557,000 pounds of iron, and 1000 pounds of steel; 89,000 pounds weight of articles in bronze were cast, and 508,000 pounds weight of ammunition, 9000 pounds weight of steel cannon, and 15,000 pounds weight of iron cannon. 15,000 pounds of lead and 6600 pounds of zinc weresmelted: 7800 pounds weight of iron articles, 10,000 pounds weight of sheet-iron, and 7500 roubles worth of iron for use in shipbuilding were also made, besides 46,700 side arms, 20,000 blades, and 5725 gun barrels. The amount of metal passing through private factories can only be approximately calculated, as the year is reckoned from May 1 to April 30. The following return, however, is supposed to be tolerably correct. The productions of the smelting establishments of the Ural are estimated at 13,200,000 pounds of bronze, 1,017,000 pounds of iron, 69,000 pounds of steel, and 100,000 pounds of copper. Those round Moscow are supposed to have produced 5,360,000 pounds of bronze and 1,830,000 pounds of iron. South Russian produce is estimated at 430,000 pounds of bronze and 440,000 pounds of iron; that of the Polish provinces at 1,370,000 pounds of bronze, 800,000 pounds of iron, and 129,000 pounds of zinc. Lastly, 44,000 pounds of copper is calculated as the return from the Caucasus. Gold to the amount of 1806 pounds was extracted during 1874, without reckoning the districts of Altai and Nerchinsk, which yield an annual average of 165 pounds. Coal has been worked with increased progress in every district except that of the Vistula, which is still suffering from the effect of the conflagrations of 1873. The total amount of coal and anthracite raised in 1874 was 83,575,000 pounds, the largest portion coming from the Government of Catherine-slav, the district of the Don Cossacks, the neighbourhood of Moscow, and from private mines. The extraction of mineral oils in the Caucasus shows a great increase, and oil wells have lately been discovered in Poland in the Government of Kielce. A Russian pound is equal to about 36 lb. English weight.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER.—Messrs. Wells, Fargo, and Co. give the production of bullion for 1874 on the Pacific Slope at \$74,400,000, of which \$26,350,000 is gold and the rest silver. California produced about \$17,600,000 of gold, and Montana \$2,500,000; Nevada over \$35,000,000 of silver, and Utah about \$6,000,000. This is the largest production ever reached, exceeding that of the previous year by \$2,500,000.

THE TRANSVAAL GOLD FIELDS.—For some years past rumours have been afloat that gold existed in the Northern Transvaal, but it was not until the diamond fields began somewhat to wane and men were looking for some new source of treasure further afield that discoveries were actually made. Then it was that a stream began to flow across the Vaal river through the South African Republic to the gold districts beyond the little town of Lydenberg, and lying deep down amid the magnificent scenery in which the Drakensburg Mountains break down on to the flat bushy country which extends eastward to Delagoa Bay. First at Mac Mac and then at Pilgrim's Rest Creek gold of various quantities was found, from large lumps of 113 oz. to smaller gold and even dust. A white population of some 1000 persons were soon mining in the neighbourhood, and many hundreds of natives were helping them in their heavy work of removing the enormous stones and rocks from the bed of the creek, beneath which the largest gold has been found. About the same time as the Lydenberg fields were opened for alluvial working two rich quartz reefs, one some 200 miles to the north-west of Lydenberg, and the other some 300 miles further in the same direction, were discovered, and companies formed to work them by gold-crushing machinery, the former under the superintendence of Mr. E. Burton, known as the Transvaal Gold Mining Company, at Ersteling; the latter superintended by J. Swinburne Brown, as the London and Limpopo Gold Mining Company at the Tati. Both are reported to be doing well, and in proof of this more machinery for crushing on a larger scale day and night is being brought out from England. To the far north of these gold fields, and lying towards the Zambesi river, Mr. Baines F.R.G.S., the South African traveller, and Herr Carl Mauch, the discoverer of the vast ruins of Zimbabwe, or Zimbao, supposed to be the ancient Ophi, have found three more very extensive systems of reefs, which are only awaiting their development by European enterprise and capital. Herr Carl Mauch has given us a sketch of reefs he found beyond the ruins of Zimbabwe towards the Zambesi, worked, it seems at present, but clumsily by natives, but even under such disadvantages yielding "nuggets as large as hazel nuts." Amidst the mountains of the Transvaal an abundance of iron and coal exist; galena and lead are also found in certain districts, and lately a cobalt mine in which nickel silver has appeared in some quantity. A large native population shares the country with the white men, with whom they live on amicable terms, and for whom they are willing to work.

MANUFACTURE OF COKE.—Messrs. WM. PENROSE and WM. F. RICHARDS, of Swansea, have patented an improved method of producing coke. The invention consists in the mixing or incorporating of anthracite or stone coal, or free burning steam coal, or coal known as Staffordshire slack, or other non-coking coals, with bituminous coal, or any other coal capable of making coke, with pitch or tar, or with any form of tar and bitumen, mineral oils containing bitumen petroleum, or any of the waste products of petroleum, such coal or coals being in a state of division. The mixture thus produced is to be placed in any well-known form of oven or retort commonly used for coking, and the surface is then to be covered with a layer of bituminous coal or other bituminous matter. In carrying out the invention they cause the coals to be disintegrated (or ground) by any well-known disintegrator (such, for example, as that known as Carr's disintegrator) and to such disintegrated coals or mixtures of

the same (by preference in a moist condition) they add one or more of the above-named ingredients—pitch tar, or any form of tar, bitumen, or mineral oils containing bitumen, petroleum, or any of the waste products of petroleum, and cause the same to be thoroughly mixed. When such mixture or incorporation has been effected, either by means of a disintegrator or pug-mill or other incorporating apparatus, the minerals thus mixed are to be introduced into a convenient retort, or any of the well-known forms of coking ovens, for the purpose of being converted into coke, and when placed in such oven or retort are to be covered with a layer of bituminous coal or matter, bituminous coal being preferred. The proportions in which the coals or mixtures of the same are to be employed together with one or more of the before-mentioned materials will vary according to the quality of the coal or coals and the nature of the bituminous matter employed. The inventors have found that good results may be obtained by employing from about 60 parts by weight of anthracite or stone coal of average good quality to about 34 parts by weight of bituminous or coking coal, and to about six parts by weight of pitch or ordinary coal tar. The layer of bituminous coal employed may vary from about 4 to 6 inches in depth, but, as before mentioned, these proportions and layers may be varied.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

March 24.—The Coal Trade continues very dull, and it is found a difficult matter to keep the works going at all regularly—many of them, in both counties, have been laid off two, and some three, days per week of late. The competition for business also increases, and consequently, less prices are accepted in many cases than the quotations published—that is, for house and other coals of best quality, small coals, and coals of inferior quality. As the rates of the miners' wages are so difficult to get down, the prospect at present for colliers is very dull indeed, and the result must be that many works producing inferior and soft coals must be shut up before the end of the present year. The coke trade is unchanged, best qualities still quoted 16s. to 17s. 6d. per ton. The demand for gas and house coals is decreasing, and, although there is no change in the quotations the trade is getting weaker. A strike has taken place at the Monkwearmouth Colliery, where upwards of 1100 men and boys are employed. This awkward event has occurred through 16 men having seceded from the Union, and the men insisted that they must either enter the Union or the masters must discharge them. Of course, the masters refused to do this. The strike has gone on nearly a fortnight, and, as the horses are now taken out of the pits, it is likely to continue some time longer. The executive of the Miners' Union repudiate the action of the men in this matter, and they will receive no support from the funds.

The Iron Trade shows some signs of improvement. There was a fair attendance at Middlesbrough on Tuesday, and enquiries were good; heavy contracts are expected shortly by many of the large firms. The rail-makers are making enquiries for pig-iron for future delivery, and they evidently anticipate an improvement in trade, and a better season than last year. Complaints are, however, numerous about the present rates. There is no change in the quotations for pig-iron, in some instances 6d. per ton less was taken for No. 3, and this quality was, on the whole, scarcely so firm. No. 4 forged was in good request, and stood firm at 56s., whilst No. 3 was 55s. 6d. to 59s. No. 1 stood at about 63s., net cash. There has been a better demand for the shipping trade, both coastwise and foreign, the strike of seamen which interfered with this trade last week having terminated. The price for ordinary rails keeps at about 7½; common bars, 7½, 17s. 6d. to 8½; ship-plates, 8½, 15s. to 8½, 17s. 6d.; sheets, 11½, 5s. to 11½, 10s.; puddled bars, 5½ to 5½, 2s. 6d. Much regret was expressed on 'Change at the death of Mr. McKean, of the Luckenby Ironworks. Coal for manufacturing purposes continues low in price. Unscreened, 5s. to 6s. 6d. at the pit. Coke is firmer, and best ranges from 16s. to 17s. at the ovens. A strike at the Britannia Ironworks has been referred to arbitration, and the men have resumed work.

At the Tynemouth Petty Sessions yesterday, when three magistrates were present, several cases under the Mines Regulation Act came on for hearing. — James Nicholson, of the Colliery and Mines Act, Mr. Joseph Lyfey, owner of Sedburgh Colliery, for infringing the Coal Mines Act, he having in his mine on February 15 last an iron or steel picker. The Inspector also summoned Mr. William Nicholson, agent, and John Douglas, manager, on charges of having, on the same day, allowed gunpowder to go into the mine otherwise than in a custer containing no more than 4 lbs., and also with neglecting to keep at the office of the mine a register as required by section 13 of the Mines Regulation Act. — Mr. T. Forster appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. English for the defence. — Mr. Forster, with reference to the offence of infringement, said, "The Mines Regulation Act, section 67 of the Act, is as follows: 'A person who is the owner, agent, or manager of any mine in which this Act applies, or a father, son, or brother of such owner, &c., shall not act as counsel to members of a court of summary jurisdiction in respect of any offence under this Act.' The Chairman also added that with only one exception the Bench came under the operation of the clause.—Mr. Forster suggested that as Mr. Lyfeycock would admit the offence he might consent to the parties acting, but the Chairman said that all the magistrates of the district were more or less interested in mining, and he thought it would be possible to get a majority of the Bench to consent to the parties acting. — Mr. Lyfeycock, agreeing to pay the penalty might obviate the difficulty. — Mr. Fenwick, clerk : If the magistrates convicted, how then? — Mr. Forster : If Mr. Lyfeycock did not appeal it was of no consequence. — Ultimately, after a consultation with his client, Mr. Forster withdrew the charges, Mr. Lyfeycock agreeing to pay the costs.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

March 25.—"When the dawn is the darkest the day is near," and so when hope was exceedingly faint of any immediate change for the better, and when the most sanguine hardly ventured to forecast anything more favourable than an improvement some time in the summer, an improvement has come. It is not much, to be sure, but it is something. The tin standard was yesterday advanced 2½, and there are hopes of a still further improvement, though it would be by no means safe to prophesy. However, we may take it as tolerably certain that we have now seen the worst, and that the revival, to which we have been looking has commenced.

There are indications that the differences in South Wales will ere long reach their termination, and that the masters will gain the victory that they have been fighting for. To outside and dispassionate observers the cause of the men has long seemed hopeless, but the conflict has been fought out to the bitter end—so bitterly that diabolical attempts have been made to blow up engine-houses with gunpowder, and that the colliery owners have had in some instances to engage men from Cornwall to work the engines. It is always Cornwall that is fallen back upon in these cases of difficulty.

The coal question still continues to excite considerable interest, and has received, indeed, additional stimulus from the discussion which took place at the Dolcoath account, referred to last week. Unquestionably the most important point is that of the quality of the coal supply. Price is important, but quality more so, and while a wise manager will take both into his calculation, his first object will be to see that the coal is good. For years past the desirability of having analyses of coal when supplied in large quantities has been insisted on, but it has never been carried out in practice. If it were the effect would be to put the saddle on the right horse. The merchants in Cornwall who live by mining must desire while making their profits that mining shall be sustained. It is not their interest to sell poor coal; they sell what they receive. If the managers and committees of mines generally insisted on having good coal for their money the merchants would be compelled in turn to insist that they had it supplied to them, and the colliery owners of South Wales would not find the profitable market for their rubbish that they now do. Competition will keep down prices if our mines, now and then at any rate, do a little importing for themselves. It will require something in the way of combination to keep up—rather we should say to improve—the quality. The production of our ores must be cheapened, and it is a very happy augury that at the Dolcoath meeting Capt. Bawden said that that mine was now sending tin to the market cheaper than it had ever done before. When the coal supply is as it should be production will be cheaper still.

The price of arsenic still keeps up; very few people know why. It seems, however, that very large quantities are now being used in America to destroy the Colorado beetle, or American potato bug. The arsenic is strewn over the ground, and this kills the pest by millions. Arsenic has been found useful in this country to check the potato disease. In the mining districts of Redruth and Camborne are numerous tall chimneys belonging to the calcining ovens of

the tin mines, but, as it is difficult to obtain all the arsenic passing into the flues during its passage from the ovens to these chimneys, arsenic as fine as the finest dust escapes from the top of the chimneys, and is then scattered over the whole neighbourhood by the wind, settling on all kinds of vegetation, to the great loss of the agriculturist, whose cattle are sometimes the victims of the system. But it has been proved beyond all dispute that potatoes grown within the influence of these chimneys are free from the potato disease. Consequently, land that cannot be used for pasture is now extensively used for growing potatoes. If some simple method could be introduced of spreading small quantities of arsenic over the potato plant when it has arrived at a certain stage of growth, there can be but little doubt of the potato disease being as effectually stamped out as the American potato bug is destroyed. Arsenic has chiefly been produced, hitherto, in the locality already mentioned, and in the mining district of Tavistock and Gunnislake, the famous Devon Great Consols being the largest producers in the world. Now, however, the equally famous Botallack Mine is entering the lists. In that portion of Botallack known as Wheal Cock, in the 80 fm. level, there is a richly producing arsenic lode, 4 ft. wide. The stuff produced from this lode yields of its entirety 50 per cent. of arsenic. This may form a valuable addition to Botallack returns. The agents anticipate a most satisfactory yield of copper ores for this month, and the prospects of Wheal Cock are most encouraging.

We referred to other day to the fact that the iron mines of Perran had become the property of a new company of great strength. A few additional particulars have since transpired, which will be of interest to all who have watched the fortunes of this gigantic undertaking. It will be recollected that Messrs. Lafone, in their suit against the Mines Corporation, obtained an award of 10,000*l.*, and of 39,500*l.* in shares. But this award was not unconditional. There was a controlling document, by which it depended on Messrs. Lafone finding a company to purchase the mines and paying a deposit of 15,000*l.* within a specified period. This was not done, the award fell to the ground, and a new arbitration is now in progress, in which the Corporation claim a very large set-off from Messrs. Lafone. The mines are now in the hands of a body of gentlemen, who have all the grand requisites of wealth, experience, and energy, and great results are confidently anticipated.

Everybody who has travelled by rail in West Cornwall must be familiar with the appearance of the mountains of mine sand near Pool Station, which makes that spot look a very Sahara of barrenness. When the wind is high this sand is carried about in pitiless showers, much to the annoyance of the entire neighbourhood. Attention has recently been called to it by a writer in the *Western Morning News*, who says:—"If a bushel of March dust is worth a king's ransom, what untold wealth there must be in the huge heaps of mine sand near Pool station, on the West Cornwall line. When the wind is high there rises therefrom a chaos of mineral dust, known in the neighbourhood as the 'Red Cloud.' It loads the air far and near, spreads over the land in all directions, fills the eyes, nose, ears, and throat: is universally disagreeable and noxious, may at times be seen in the distance for miles, and when the wind is blowing strong from the southward is frequently carried right into the Bristol Channel. What can be done to remedy the nuisance I cannot quite see, but anybody who can do anything in that way will deserve universal gratitude."

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

March 25.—In anticipation of the holidays next week there has been rather more animation at the finished ironworks of the Staffordshire district during the last few days, but the condition of the trade has not materially improved. The selling prices of the cheaper classes of iron continue to show a good deal of irregularity, and the general tendency is in the direction of weakness. The impending reduction in the wages of miners and of all classes of ironworkers, contributes to produce an unsettled feeling in the general trade. There is no declared change in prices either of pig or finished iron, but the commoner qualities are now freely offering at last week's rates—3*l.* to 3*l.* 5*s.* for cinder pig, and 8*l.* 1*s.* for unmarked bars. Common sheets are also offering at somewhat easier rates than were obtainable a fortnight ago. Although temporarily depressed, it is believed the iron trade of the district is inherently sound, and that but for quite exceptional circumstances now influencing it a steady and prosperous business would be forthcoming.

Several additions will shortly be made to the number of blast-furnaces in operation in the South Staffordshire district. Two of the Willingsworth Iron Company's furnaces, near Wednesbury (formerly belonging to Sir Horace St. Paul) are being re-lighted, after undergoing important modifications in construction. The Darlaston Steel and Iron Company, who have been increasing the height of two of their furnaces, will re-light them immediately after the holidays, and two new furnaces are being erected at Birchill, in the same neighbourhood, by the Castle Bridge Iron Company (Limited). The present number of furnaces actually blowing in the district is 78.

Mr. S. Woodall, of the Windmill End Ironworks, near Dudley, has just secured a large contract for engineering wrought iron-work for an Irish railway. Generally, however, the demand for this class of produce in South Staffordshire is quiet.

The report of the Darlaston Steel and Iron Company (Limited) has been issued this week. The gross profits for the half-year ending Dec. 31 amounted to 11,062*l.*, and the general charges to 7523*l.*, leaving a balance of profit for the six months of 3539*l.*, making, with the amount brought forward, 3880*l.* Against this there has to be set down for interest on loans and debentures 3614*l.* A large balance of profit would have been earned but for quite exceptional and temporary causes, such as the miners' strike, the part reconstruction of blast-furnaces, and the flooding of the Darlaston Colliery by the breaking in of the canal. But for these circumstances, a dividend would have been earned sufficient to pay 10 per cent. on the ordinary share capital of the company. The erection of new pumping plant at Coterill's Farm Colliery is now completed, and the output of coal there will very shortly be doubled. The construction of the new mineral line at the Essington Colliery has been let, and the contractor engages to complete it by the end of July.

To-day's quotations on the Birmingham Stock Exchange included the following:—Chillington Iron, 6, sellers; John Bagnall and Sons, 6, buyers; Birmingham Wagon 20; Ivy House and Northwood Colliery, par; Cannock and Huntington Colliery Company, 4½, buyers; Sandwell Park Colliery 34, sellers; Patent Shaft and Axle, 44 prem.; Pelsall Coal and Iron, 5 dis. The tendency of the market is, on the whole, steadier than noted last week.

The North Staffordshire Iron Trade continues more less unsettled. In some few cases the mills are doing one or two extra turns, but nothing approaching full production is noticeable, and some of the forges are idle. Prices remain upon the basis of 82 17s. 6d. for bars, and 117 5s. to 117 10s. for boiler-plates. Now that Baltic navigation has recommenced an improvement in the demand from that direction may be looked for. Pig-iron is in somewhat better enquiry, and Messrs. Heath and Sons have re-lighted one of their blast-furnaces.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE MILL AND FORGE MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the members of this association was held at the Enchance, Wolverhampton, last Saturday, Mr. J. Jenks (President) in the chair, and there were present Messrs. Molineux, Bennett, Wright, W. Lester, Skidmore, Jones, Talbot Griffiths, Tibbs, Matthews, Brown Beard, Milner Baker, W. Edwards, Hillard, and Mr. J. H. Hargreaves, Mr. Hargreaves and Mr. J. Lester (honorary secretary). The annual report, presented for adoption, stated that the association had been highly interesting and successful, and gave good assurance that the association, if properly attended to, would occupy an important position in the future. Due, in part, to the instructive character of the meetings, the number of members had increased. A pleasant and successful trip had been made to Ravensdale and Chatterley, and it was hoped soon to pay a visit to the London and North-Western (Commonwealth) Crewe. Latterly the association had been simply feeling its way, but now it was proposed to consolidate the efforts of the association, and to accomplish more in the future than had been accomplished in the past. To effect this it was proposed to revise the old rules and incorporate them with the bye-laws and alterations contained in the minutes, and also to increase the amount of entrance fee and subscription. The state of the finances was satisfactory. The report having been adopted, Mr. Molineux was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year, an amendment appointing Mr. Farnworth being withdrawn. Mr. Jenks having retired from the presidential chair in favour of Mr. Molineux, the latter gentleman acknowledged his election, and said that as far as in him lay he would continue to promote the interests of the association. Mr. Farnworth (who was absent) was chosen vice-president; Mr. Barnett was re-appointed treasurer.

ordinary done at 60s. 6d., with buyers over at that price, sellers at 61s. again largely dealt in, opened at 25½, but gradually declined to 25, from rally took place to 25 15-16ths, the closing prices 25 13-16ths to 25½, are higher than those of yesterday; new shares, 17 to 17½. Young's Parson 5 15-16ths and 6, closing 5½ to 6. Scottish Wagon, 11½ to 12½.

On Wednesday a good business was done. Benhar, all-paid, advanced 11% to 113; at 113 to 12½; new shares done at 3½, closing 70s. to 75s. Belokov, Yagor, 54½ to 55. Canadian Copper Pyrites done at 37s. 6d. and 38s. 6d., closing 37s. 6d. Ebbw Vale, 19½ to 19½. Emma done at 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. Kapunda, 1s. 3d. to 6s. 3d. Huntington done at 45s., closing 44s. 6d. to 45s. 6d. Kapunda, 19½ to 20s. 6d. Merry and Cuninghame opened at 10s. 6d. and after a good business advanced to 11s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. New South Wales ordinary, done at 60s. 6d. and 61s., closing 61s. to 62s. 6d. and 63s. 6d. to 64s. 6d. at 1½, closing 1½ to 1½. Tharsisagla attracted a good deal of attention, but at the dividend announcement was not made until after the close of attention, old shares opened at 26½, advanced to 26½, but gradually declined to 26s. 6d. to 26½; new shares done at 18 and 19s., closing at these prices. Waddell, all-paid, 11½ to 12. Yorke Peninsula, ordinary, ¼ to ½. Some shares found the latest prices:—

Amount		share.		paid up.		Name.	
£10	10	6	...	...	...	...	Armiston Coal (Limited)
10	10	3	...	...	...	...	Benhar Coal (Limited)
10	10	3	...	...	...	...	Ditto
100	100	35	...	...	...	...	Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited)
10	10	7	...	...	...	...	Cairnate Gas Coal (Limited)
10	10	7	...	...	...	...	Chillingham Iron (Limited)
32	32	29	...	...	...	...	Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal (Limited)
10	10	4	...	...	...	...	Fife Coal (Limited)
10	10	8	...	...	...	...	Glasgow Port Washington Iron and Coal (Limited)
10	10	10	...	...	...	...	Ditto All paid
10	10	10	...	...	...	...	Lochore and Caplethrae (Limited)
10	10	10	...	...	...	...	Marbella Iron Ore (Limited)
10	10	8½	...	...	...	...	Merry and Cunningham (Limited)

10	...	10	...	Monkland Iron and Coal (Limited)	10
10	...	10	...	Ditto 7 per cent. Guaranteed Preference	10
100	...	100	...	Nant-y-Glo and Blaena Ironworks pref. (Limited)	10
10	...	4	...	Onas and Cleland Iron and Coal (Limited)	10
1	...	1	...	Scottish Australian Mining (Limited)	1
1	...	5s.	...	Ditto New	1
50	...	50	...	Shotts Iron	50
10	...	4	...	Ditto New, issued at 2½ premium	10
COPPER, LEAD, SULPHUR, TIN.					
10	...	7	...	Canadian Copper Pyrites (Limited)	10
10	...	10	...	Ditto All paid	10
10	...	7	...	Cape Copper (Limited)	10
1	...	5	...	Drake West Phosph. T. Co. (Limited)	1
2	...	2	...	Dunsley Wood Phosph. T. Co. (Limited)	2
1	...	1	...	Glasgow Caradon Copper Mining (Limited)	1
1	...	15s.	...	Ditto New	1
—	...	5½	...	Gunnislake (Clitters)	—
10	...	9	...	Huntington Copper and Sulphur (Limited)	10
1	...	1	...	Islay Lead (Limited)	1
25s.	...	23s.	...	Kapunda Mining (Limited)	25s.
4	...	4	...	Paniclello Copper Mining (Limited)	4
10	...	10	...	Rio Tinto (Limited)	10
10	...	10	...	Russian Copper Mining (Limited)	10
—	...	6	...	South Roskear	—
10	...	10	...	Tharsis Copper and Sulphur (Limited)	10
10	...	7	...	Ditto New	10
—	...	90s. 6d	...	West Maria and Fortescue	—
1	...	1	...	Yorke Peninsula Mining (Limited)	1
1	...	5s.	...	Ditto 15 per cent. Guaranteed Preference	1
GOLD, SILVER.					
5	...	5	...	Colorado Terrible Mining (Limited)	5
25	...	25	...	Emma Silver Mining (Limited)	25
10	...	10	...	Flagstaff Silver Mining (Limited)	10
2	...	2	...	Javali Gold Mine (Limited)	2
5	...	5	...	Last Chance Silver Mining (Limited)	5

		OIL.		
10	...	7	...	Dalmeny Oil (Limited)
5	...	8	...	Midlothian Mineral Oil (Limited)
10	...	10	...	Uphall Mineral Oil (Limited)
10	...	10	...	West Calder Oil (Limited)
10	...	8½	...	Young's Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil (Limited) ..
		MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	...	10	...	Congole Slate and Slab (Limited)
10	...	9	...	Highland Peat Fuel (Limited)
50	...	25	...	London & Glasgow Engineering & Iron Shipping ..
1	...	1	...	North Cornwall Kaolin (Limited)
20	...	9½	...	Peruvian Nitrate (Limited)
10	...	10	...	Scottish Wagon Company (Limited)

NOTE.—The above list of mines and auxiliary associations is as full as ascertained, Scotch companies only being inserted, or those in which Scotch investors are interested. In the event of any being omitted, and parties desiring quotation for them and such information as can be ascertained from time to time to be inserted in this list, they will be good enough to communicate the same to the company with any other particulars as full as possible.

J. GRANT MACLEAN, Stock and Share Bro
Post Office Buildings, Stirling, March 25.

REPORT FROM THE FOREST OF DEAY

REPORT FROM THE FOREST OF DEAN.

March 24.—The chief topic of conversation and comment throughout the Forest, barring the election of the first local School Board is the failure of the Messrs. Allaway and Sons, at Lydney. The general sympathy for the firm appears to be felt, as the failure is looked upon as a matter of necessity, to prevent utter ruin, and as having any connection with any bogus schemes. Want of capital, however, seems fairly attributable to the firm, inasmuch as the Messrs. Allaway heavily involved themselves by a guarantee of 10 or 15 per cent. (both percentages obtained currency) upon the price for the Wigpool Iron Mine. But if enormous, not to say fabulous, prices are demanded for undeveloped mineral properties, seems nothing more than a fair or reasonable precaution that the purchaser (or purchasers) should ask a guarantee for a dividend upon the outlay, the risk of purchase being otherwise too great. It would be well, however, for intending purchasers of property involving large sums of money to consider whether there is a reasonable ground or prospect in any such particular case for believing that the guarantee offered can be fully depended upon. We are not imputing bad faith or designed deception to anyone, as, in the absence of such an alternative, circumstances may arise to swallow up the property bases of the guarantee given; and in such cases what good are guarantees, as they can only end in liquidation in the Bankruptcy Court? For instance, a man or a firm may be weak at the time of giving a guarantee, and yet reverse in business, lead to mortgages and over-drawing at the bank; and then, when "squeakings" or a pressure comes, the guarantee melts merely, and a dividend, it may be, of 2s. 6d. in 1*l*. A reasonable price (or small royalty, if thought necessary) would be much preferable in business transactions than exorbitant prices and impracticable, if not worthless, guarantees. These observations, suggested by passing local events, are not intended for personal rebuke, but suggest more care and wisdom in future transactions by business men, especially in the sale or purchase of mineral property, as the losses arising from the want of wisdom or reasonableness, as well as from more censurable causes, gives a district a bad name, at least, to the far-off public—although local residents may be able to fairly estimate what on the face of it may seem wholly bad.

The Sewdley Iron Works are still silent, which casts a gloom on the surrounding vicinity implying distress and disaster among

working population, to say nothing of heartache felt by cre
receiving 2s 6d in the pound and of some who received no

favoured by purchases by the proprietors of the works just alluded to. As to the sale of the works and iron mines connected with them, such exaggeration as to price, &c., occurred in print at the time when the Messrs. Gould sold them to Mr. Dow; 14,000*l.* being the price received, which is thought a low price for such an amount of property. The furnaces are not well situated for receipt of ore, being several miles distant from the principal supplying, and, therefore, involves considerable expense in transit; although these circumstances are against the furnaces, it must be admitted that they are favourably located as to water, and that they have the advantage of railway communication, the Bullock running close by the yard, so that goods can be either taken up or put down, without even the expense of a siding. The gloom and silence, however, was oppressive as we passed through the premises the other day, relieved, however, by a ray of hope that ere long the works will be again in full operation. The report is that there are, or are about to have, the benefit of "new blood," either by passing into the hands of a new company, or by the addition of new members to the firm. The latter is the more probable fact, as from some little incidents pointing to that conclusion. If, however, as is intimated will be the case, were added to the furnaces, the manufacture of the material smelted there for various purposes of merchandise, we think that a much greater chance of good

ould be counted on, if carried on with good judgment and energy, water and railway accommodation are good; but good business judgment and sufficient capital are very important elements in calculating such chances. Additional area can be obtained, if judged necessary, in enlarging the works. We should greatly rejoice if these speculations and probabilities should be ripened into facts by the enterprise of the anticipated capitalists.

Free miners' rights are much valued just now, and the Gavel's Office shows signs of life, several gales being now advertised for granting to certain applicants, but the agitation for protecting those rights against interference by the proposed bill now before Parliament seems to lack the necessary extent and earnestness to carry it to a successful issue. The last year's Committee of Enquiry at St. Stephen's evidently started and carried on their labours intending to arrive at certain conclusions, which they did arrive at. They read the examination of the witnesses called before it. They meant to elicit certain evidence and arrive at certain conclusions, which they successfully accomplished, and hence the character of the bill now before the House. Little that is new in prices and the bill now before the House. Little that is new in prices and the bill now before the House. Little that is new in prices and the bill now before the House.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

March 25.—The Iron Trade of Derbyshire has undergone little change of late. There is no decrease with respect to the number of furnaces in blast. In manufactured iron a fair business continues to be done, especially in pipes and other castings, as well as in malleable material. The demand for house coal has been well kept up, although merchants are only purchasing for immediate requirements, expecting that prices will fall, as they generally do when the summer approaches. A large business is being done at Langley Mill to the south, and the new line of railway is making considerable progress, and that portion between Nottingham and the place named it is expected will be open in about four months from the present time. Advantage is already being taken of it, and several extensive coal fields will be opened out on its route. The Midland is busily engaged in giving increased siding and other railway accommodation to several collieries, with a view to maintain its present position of superiority as the largest purveyor of coal to the metropolis of any line having direct access there.

Trade in Sheffield appears to be on the mend in several branches, and there is more doing in Bessemer rails than for a considerable time past. A movement is now on foot by a large number of men engaged in the steel trade to do away with contractors, so that the general workmen shall be employed direct by the masters instead of for those who undertake work at a certain price and employ other men to do it. The system is certainly not a good one, for those as a rule who do the least work get the most money as a rule. The malleable works have been going on very well, and the high reputation of such a firm as Crowley and Son ensure a large amount of work of a varied character. The firm last year became famed at several agricultural gatherings for a patent chaff-cutter and a patent lawn-mower, both of which carried all before them, not only for workmanship but for general superiority over all others. In South Yorkshire the business doing in coal has been very fair for the season; but a good deal of a very inferior quality is being sent to the metropolis, by which a large number of wagons are delayed, as it does not command a ready sale. Silkstones, however, have been in tolerably good request for the South, and a rather steady business has been done in engine fuel for Lancashire and Cheshire, a good deal going to the salt works in the last-named county. It is said that the Shirland Colliery will shortly be transferred to the South Yorkshire Miners' Association, who paid a deposit on it last year, but some difficulties with respect to the leases prevented the completion of the sale.

The collapse of the Silkstone Fall Colliery, and the announcement that the company had discovered that they had lost nearly all their capital, has been the topic of the week. Persons connected with mining operations in the Barnsley district were not in the slightest degree surprised, for it was what all knew would be the certain result. Indeed, it was a mere question of time. But the fate of Silkstone Fall will be that of more than one colliery in the same district is the fiat of some of the most knowing of our coalowners and managers. The wages question, or rather the reduction of wages agreed upon by masters and representatives of the men, is likely to be fully accomplished without any trouble. There is, however, an extra reduction proposed to be made at the Monk Bretton Colliery, which is likely to lead to a suspension of work. The men have been receiving much higher wages than those at any other colliery working the same seam, and refuse to be put on an equality.

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be HELD (by permission of the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers) at No. 25, Great George-street, Westminster, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, May 6th, 6th, and 7th. The Council of the Institute are open to receive communications, bearing upon the Iron and Steel Trades, from gentlemen desirous of submitting papers to the above-named meeting. Proposal forms received up to the middle of April will be in time for the election of members at the annual meeting.

The last issue of the "Journal of the Institute" can be obtained from the publishers, Messrs. Spon, 48, Charing Cross, S.W., price 7s. 6d.
JNO. JONES, General Secretary.
7, Westminster Chambers, London; and Royal Exchange, Middleborough.

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE OWNER of a VALUABLE COLLIERY, partly developed, is open to treat for the ENTIRE SALE, or to JOIN with others in REGISTERING IT as a COMPANY. Principals or their solicitors only treated with.
Address, "S. P.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

COLLIERY NEAR SHEFFIELD.

A VALUABLE COAL FIELD, comprising about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of UNGOAT COAL of the BARNLEY TOP HARD SEAM, 5 feet thick, and about 70 yards from the surface, with FOUR SHAFTS ready sunk. Can be secured on very favourable terms. Distance about eight miles from Sheffield, with excellent communication by canal, rail, and road.

For further particulars, and to treat, apply to BROOMHEAD, WIGHTMAN, and MOORE, Solicitors, Bank Chambers, George-street, Sheffield.

PIT SINKING, WINDING COAL, &c.

FOR SALE, and ready for immediate delivery, 14, 18, 25, and 35 horse power HORIZONTAL, PORTABLE, SEMI-PORTABLE, and VERTICAL STEAM ENGINES, with link motion reversing gear, winding drums, pumping gear, &c., complete.

Also, MORTAR MILLS, COMBINED ENGINES and MORTAR MILLS, SAW TABLES, PIT PULLEYS, &c., &c.
FOR SALE.—An excellent second-hand PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; and a 7-hp. PAN MORTAR MILL. Apply to—
BARROWS and STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

LATEST EDITION OF MITCHELL'S ASSAYING.

Just published, in 8vo., with 199 woodcuts, price 31s. 6d.

A MANUAL OF PRACTICAL ASSAYING, By JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S. Fourth Edition, in which are incorporated all the recent valuable improvements in Assaying made in this country and abroad, including Volumetric and Colorimetric Assays, and the Blowpipe Assays.

Edited and for the most part re-written by WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S., &c. London: LONGMANS, GREEN, and Co., Paternoster-row.

SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, ADAPTED TO A JUVENILE AUDIENCE.

With a View to Facilitate the Study of Geology, will be given by J. TENNANT, F.R.S., Professor of Mineralogy at King's College, Mineralogist to Her Majesty, &c., at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C., on March 29, 30, 31, and April 1, 2, 3, at 4 and 5 P.M.—Terms: Half-a-guinea for the course.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST WHEEL TREMAYNE MINING COMPANY.—By the direction of His Honor the Vice-Warden, notice is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 7th day of April next, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, in the county of Cornwall, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, this Court will PROCEED TO MAKE A CALL OF THREE POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all the Contributors of the said company settled on the List of Contributors as present members thereof. All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place aforesaid to offer objections to such call.
CHARLES WILLIAM CLINTON, Official Liquidator.
Dated Stannaries Court Office, Truro, 20th March, 1875.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST WHEEL TREMAYNE MINING COMPANY.—By an Order made by His Honor the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the said Matter, dated the 22nd day of March instant, on the petition of William Harvey, Henry Whitford, William West, William John Harvey, William Hussey, Francis Harvey, and Nicholas Jamieson, carrying on business at Hayle, within the said Stannaries, as general merchants, under the style or firm of "Harvey and Co.," shareholders, and claiming to be also creditors of the said company, IT WAS ORDERED that the WEST WHEEL TREMAYNE MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro.
(Solicitors for the said Petitioners.)
Dated March 20, 1875.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST WHEEL TREMAYNE MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the above-named company are required, on or before the 5th day of April next, TO SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of their several CLAIMS, to CHARLES WILLIAM CLINTON, the Official Liquidator of the said company, at the Stannaries Court Office, in Truro.
FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 23, 1875.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST WHEEL TREMAYNE MINING COMPANY.—The Vice-Warden has, by an Order made in the above Matter, bearing date the 22nd day of March instant, appointed CHARLES WILLIAM CLINTON, of Truro, within the said Stannaries, an Officer of the said Court, to be absolutely OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the above-named company.
FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 23rd, 1875.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the MID-CORNWALL MINES (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a Petition for the WINDING-UP of the above-named company by the Court was, on the 22nd day of March instant, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by Richard Tongue, formerly of No. 37, Mosley-street, Manchester, in the county of Lancashire, manufacturer, more recently of Alderley Edge, in the county of Chester, gentleman, and now residing at Cumper's Hotel, Torquay, in the county of Devon, a contributory, and claiming to be also a creditor of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Princes Hotel, in Truro, within the said Stannaries, on Tuesday, the 6th day of April next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to F. P. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same from the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio. Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 3rd day of April next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent.
ROBERT MACLEAN PAUL, Truro, Cornwall.
(Agent for Thomas Chorlton, 32, Brazenose-street, Manchester, Solicitor for the said Petitioner.)
Dated Truro, the 24th day of March, 1875.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NEW WHEEL LOVELL MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the above-named company, who have not received notice from the Official Liquidator thereof that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby required to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Friday, the 9th day of April next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon; or, in default thereof, they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such proof. And for the purpose of such proof they are to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, at the time and place above mentioned.
FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 24th day of March, 1875.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE WEST PHOENIX MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause of West and another v. Fulbrook, dated the 26th day of February, 1875, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, in Truro, on Saturday, the 3rd day of April next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, the 368-3000ths PARTS or SHARES of the said defendant of and in the said mine.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro.
(Plaintiff's Solicitors.)
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 24th, 1875.

In Chancery.

"SQUIRE v. SMITH."

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—THE FFOY COLLIERIES, a VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY OF NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.
FIRST NOTICE.

MESSRS. EDWIN FOX AND BOUSFIELD WILL SELL BY AUCTION, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, Bank of England, on Wednesday, the 21st of April, at Two o'clock precisely, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery, and with the approbation of the Judge to whose Court the above cause is attached, a VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY, known as the

FFOY COLLIERIES.

Very conveniently and advantageously situated in the Gwendreath Valley, near Pontypridd, having a private branch to the Gwendreath Valley Railway, thus giving access to the docks of Barry Port, which are 8 miles distant, Llanelly, Swansea, and Milford, and also to the Great Western Railway, and occupying a mining area under 435 acres. The workable seams of coal are of an aggregate thickness of 37 ft., and are of excellent quality, known as anthracite, and found very excellent for the manufacture of iron and for steam purposes.

There are also the valuable beds of hematite iron ore. The Upper or Four Feet seam is the only one that is being worked, and the present output is about 100 tons per day; but a very remunerative return would be obtained if shafts were sunk to work the Nine Feet seam. The property is held on three leases, for terms which expire respectively in 53 years, in 23 years, and in 18 years, at an aggregate sleeping rent of £480 per annum, and the customary royalties to be merged therein.

Particulars may be obtained of Messrs. HEDDER and ROBERTS, Solicitors, 2, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn; of Messrs. BRIDGES, SAWTELL, and Co., Solicitors, 23, Red Lion-square, W.C.; of Messrs. GIBBS and GIBBS, Solicitors, Carmarthen; of Messrs. HESSE, Esq., Solicitor, Llanelly; Carmarthen; and of Messrs. EDWIN FOX and BOUSFIELD, 34, Gresham-street, Bank, E.C.

PRELIMINARY.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—PARISHES OF NASH AND MYNYDDYSLWYN.

MR. T. E. GEORGE is instructed by the Trustees of the Will of the late Henry Edwards, deceased, TO SELL, BY AUCTION, at Newport (Mon.), in May next, the following VALUABLE MINERAL and other

PROPERTIES—viz.:
About SEVEN ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, situate at Nash, near Newport, in the occupation of Mr. Edward Morgan, as yearly tenant.

All those COPYHOLD FARMS, MESSUAGES, LANDS, and PREMISES, called and known as "Tythwnt" and "Tirbach," near Crumlin; and "Twy Cwn Dows," near Newbridge.

The undivided moiety of the surface of the COPYHOLD LANDS, DWELLING HOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS, and PREMISES, situate at Cwm Dows, in the occupation of Mr. John Jones.

The undivided one-sixteenth part of the surface of those COPYHOLD LANDS, MESSUAGES, OUTBUILDINGS, and PREMISES, called Twynfilkins, situate near Tyrrilkins Colliery.

The undivided one-sixth share of the MINERALS in about EIGHTY-NINE ACRES of COPYHOLD LAND, comprising Twynfilkins, Pitygwydda, and LANDS near Cwm Dows.

(All the above properties, except the land at Nash, are situate in the parish of Mynyddyslwyn, in the Manor of Abercarn.)

SIXTY-FOUR SHARES in the NEWPORT and PILLGWENLLY WATERWORKS COMPANY (LIMITED).

Further particulars will shortly be published, and in due course copies of plans of the properties can be obtained of the Auctioneer, at Newbridge, near Newport (Mon.); or of Mr. JOHN HENRY EVANS, Solicitor, Cardiff.—March 16th, 1875.

ANTIMONY MINING PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY, with large deposits of very rich ANTIMONY ORE, TO BE SOLD, PART or ENTIRE.
Address, "D. G.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PHOENIX SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE LIQUIDATOR of the above named company invites TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the WHOLE of the PROPERTY belonging to the said company, comprising the company's interest in the leases of the VALUABLE MINES known as the PHOENIX SILVER LEAD MINES, situate in the parish of Perranabuloe, in the county of Cornwall, which have been extensively developed; together with the whole of the valuable plant and machinery, comprising:—

66 inch cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with two 14 ton tube BOILERS.
42 inch cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with one 11 ton BOILER.
26 inch cylinder STEAM WINDING ENGINE, with CAPSTAN and 10 ton BOILER complete.

26 inch CORNISH CRUSHER complete.
A very large quantity of valuable PUMPS and PITWORK.
All the underground MACHINERY, RAILS, TRAMS, &c.
The complete MACHINERY on surface and DRESSING APPARATUS.
BUILDINGS, STOREHOUSES, WORKSHOPS, STABLES, &c.

The mines have been opened to a great extent, and considerable quantities of ore sold, and they are supplied with all the necessary machinery for further development.

Tenders addressed to the Liquidator must be sent in at once.

Permission to inspect the mines and the leases, together with full inventory of plant and machinery, conditions of sale, and all other particulars may be obtained of the Liquidator.

25, Bucklersbury, London, E.C. FREDERICK WARWICK.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, A VALUABLE COLLIERY, consisting of a TRACT OF COAL, called

FARMER'S FOLLY COAL LEVEL,

Situate between Hiller's Land and English Bicknor, in Her Majesty's Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester, together with the PLANT for working the same. The property is let upon lease, which will expire on the 25th of December, 1887, and the lessee is bound to pay a royalty of £150 per annum at the least.
For particulars, apply to Mr. JAMES LEAKE, Solicitor, Shifnal, Salop.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING A FORTUNE.

TO BE SOLD, PART or ENTIRE (former preferred) of a COLLIERY ROYALTY, of about 170 acres, in NORTH WALES. The pit is sunk 40 yards deep to the seam containing the best description of Cannel. There are six other seams of good coal (the first being King Coal, only 14 yards under it) known to be beneath this seam. Its situation being half a mile from a railway station, and also admirably adapted for land sale, close to excellent roads, the working expenses, royalty, rent, and outlay small for a probable get in a few weeks of 40 tons daily at an almost fabulous profit, render the present undertaking one well worthy the immediate attention of capitalists, coal dealers, gas manufacturers, or colliery proprietors.
Address, "Q. E. D.," care of Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

CORNISH ENGINES.

FOR SALE:—
ONE excellent 70 in. CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with metallic piston, with or without three boilers, 13 tons each, with fittings.
ONE good 72 in. CORNISH BEAM ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with inverted cylinder.

ONE superior 50 in. CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke.
ONE first-class 28 in. WINDING ENGINE, 6 ft. stroke, suitable for a colliery, with drum.

ONE very good 20 in. horizontal WINDING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke.
PUMPWORK of all sizes: CORNISH CRUSHERS; BOILERS from 6 to 12 tons; and a LARGE STOCK of MATERIALS in general use in mines.

Apply to F. W. MICHELL and Co., Mine Material Depot, East Carr Brea, Redruth, Cornwall.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, upon reasonable terms, A VERY EXTENSIVE LEAD MINING SETT, in WALES, situated near to the most celebrated mines of the Principality. The property extends for about two and a half miles upon a very wide and strong lode, which has been proved. Two shafts have been sunk and several levels driven, and a considerable quantity of lead has been sold. There are excellent buildings and machinery. Want of capital is the sole reason for selling. The sett could be divided.
Full particulars can be obtained upon application to "D.," care of Mr. R. F. White, 33, Fleet-street, E.C. Principals only will be treated with, and they must give correct names and address.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, IN NEW SOUTH WALES, —
1340 ACRES TIN LANDS.—Lode and Stream.
2430 ACRES COPPER LANDS (portions freehold).
2112 ACRES IRON AND COAL.
2250 ACRES COAL (on sea coast).
4000 ACRES COAL (inland, on railway line).
200 ACRES KEROSENE SHALE.
200 ACRES PLUMBAGO.
105 ACRES FREEHOLD GOLD DEPOSIT (Brown's Creek).

The above properties are all first-class, and on or near railway lines or water carriage, and are the very "pick" of their respective districts (being some of the first selections made).
Liberal terms, either as to purchase or working on royalty, will be given to parties able to carry out arrangements.
Apply to the owner,—
CHARLES W. WEEKES, Circular Quay, Sydney, N. S. W.

FOR SALE, a HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 13½ in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 14 in. cylinder, 30 in. stroke; and a PAIR of GUN-METAL PUMPS, 6 in. diameter, 12 in. stroke; also, a TUBULAR BOILER, up to 60-horse power, of Yorkshire plates throughout.

Apply to W. T. HENDRY and Co., 2, Wilson-street, London, E.C.

TANK LOCOMOTIVES, double 9 in., cheap, strong, and well finished; portable ENGINES, from 1 to 30 horse power—always ready, or in a forward state, with or without winding or pumping gear; vertical ENGINES and BOILERS, of improved design.

Apply to—
LEWIN, POOLE WORKS, DORSET.

ON SALE, TWO CORNISH BOILERS, 30 ft. by 7 ft. diameter. Two flues through each. Safe at 60 lbs. pressure working.

Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE PAIR of 18 in. high pressure HORIZONTAL ENGINES, for winding, fitted with slot link motion. First-class pair of engines.

Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE PAIR of 15 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES, with slot link motion. Will be sold cheap.

Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE 25-horse power double cylinder PORTABLE ENGINE, fitted with slot link motion for winding.

ONE 20-horse power double cylinder PORTABLE ENGINE. Will be sold cheap, and are in first-class order.

Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE 8-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE, fitted up with winding drum; slot link motion; made by Clayton and Shuttleworth. Price £130.

Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE PAIR of 25-in. coupled HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES, with drums and brake gear. Also, ONE PAIR of 22 in. ditto. Will be sold cheap.

Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE STRONG WELL-BUILT CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, by a first-class maker, equal to new; cylinder, 36 in. bore, 5 ft. stroke. Can be seen standing, and will be sold cheap.

ONE close built self-contained CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, stands on independent bed on six columns; cylinder, 28 in. bore, 4 ft. stroke. As good as new. Can be seen standing, and will be sold cheap.

Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

BOILERS ON SALE.—FOUR GALLOWAY'S PATENT BOILERS, 30 ft. by 7 ft., safe to work at 70 lbs. on the square inch.

TWO BOILERS, 28 ft. by 7 ft., with two flues through.

TWO BOILERS, 26 ft. by 7 ft., two flues through.

ONE BOILER, 20 ft. by 7 ft., two flues through.

ONE BOILER, 18 ft. by 6 ft. one flue through. Also, several smaller sizes.

Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE 16 horse power double cylinder PORTABLE ENGINE, for winding.

ONE 12-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE.

ONE 10-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE.

ONE 8-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE.

ONE 6-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE.

Equal to new, and will be sold cheap.

Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE PAIR of 25-in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES.

ONE PAIR of 18 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES.

ONE PAIR of 16 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES.

ONE PAIR of 15 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES.

ONE PAIR of 12 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES.

ONE PAIR of 10 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES.

ONE PAIR of 7 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES.

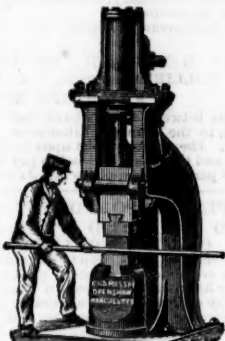
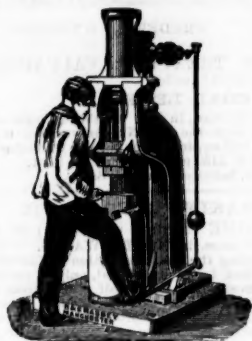
The above engines are now ready for delivery, and fitted with winding drums and brake gear to each pair of engines.

Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

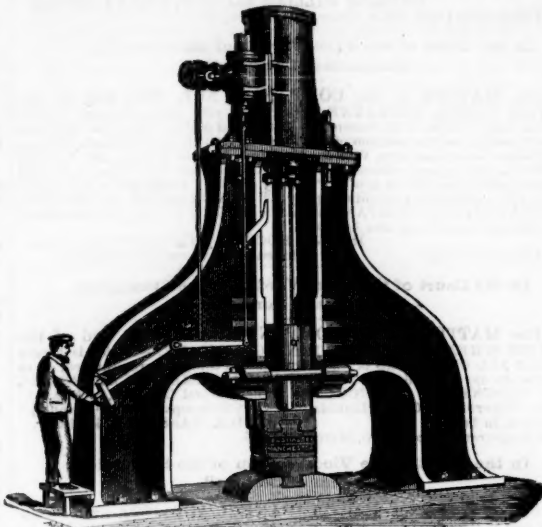
B. & S. MASSEY, OPENSHAW, MANCHESTER.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED:—Paris, 1867 Havre, 1868; Highland Society, 1870; Liverpool, 1871; Moscow, 1872; Vienna, 1873.

Patentees and Makers of Double and Single-acting STEAM HAMMERS of all sizes, from $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. to 20 tons, with self-acting or hand motions, in either case giving a perfectly DEAD BLOW, while the former may be worked by hand when desired. Large Hammers, with Improved Framing, in Cast or Wrought Iron. Small Hammers, working up to 500 blows per minute, in some cases being worked by the Foot of the Smith, and not requiring separate Driver.



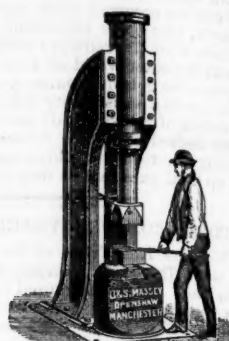
General Smithy Hammer.



Steam Hammer for Heavy Forging.



Special Steam Stamp.



General Smithy Hammer.

From 60 to 100 Steam Hammers and Steam Stamps may usually be seen in construction at the Works.

SPECIAL STEAM STAMPS, of great importance for Forging, Stamping, Punching, Bolt-making, Bending, &c. STEAM HAMMERS for Engineers, Machinists, Ship-builders, Steel Tilters, Millwrights, Copper-smiths, Railway Carriage and Wagon Builders, Colliery Proprietors, Ship Smiths, Bolt Makers, Cutlers, File Makers, Spindle and Flyer Makers, Spade Makers, Locomotive and other Wheel Makers, &c.; also for Use in Repairing Smithies of Mills and Works of all kinds; for straightening Bars, bending Cranks breaking Pig-iron, &c.

DUNN'S ROCK DRILL,

AIR COMPRESSORS,

FOR DRIVING BED ROCK TUNNELS, SINKING SHAFTS, AND PERFORMING OPEN FIELD OPERATIONS,

IS THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST, STRONGEST, & MOST EFFECTIVE DRILL IN THE WORLD.

OFFICE,—193, GOSWELL ROAD

(NEAR SPENCER STREET), LONDON, E.C.

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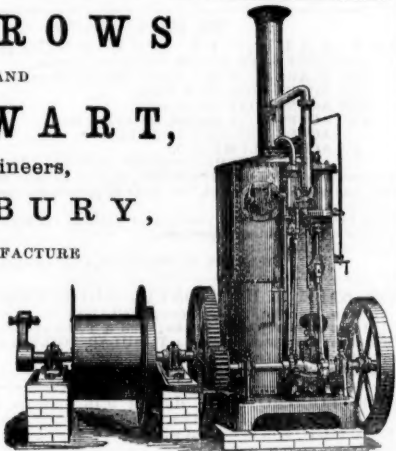
MANUFACTURE

Semi-

Portable

AND

Vertical



STEAM ENGINES, FOR PIT SINKING WINDING COAL, PUMPING, &c.

Also COMBINED MILLS and ENGINES for Grinding Slag, Sand, Mortar, &c.

Specifications and prices on application.

SOLID DRAWN BRASS BOILER TUBES

FOR LOCOMOTIVE AND MARINE BOILERS,

EITHER

MUNTZ'S OR GREEN'S PROCESS

MUNTZ'S METAL COMPANY (LIMITED),

FRENCH WALLS,

NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MINERS

PRICKERS AND STEMMERS

OF

MUNTZ'S METAL.

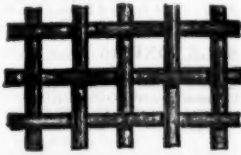
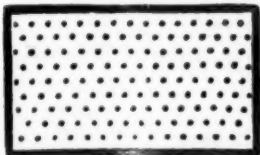
ACCORDING TO THE NEW MINES REGULATION ACT. BEST KNOWN MATERIAL.

MUNTZ'S METAL COMPANY (LIMITED),

FRENCH WALLS,

NEAR BIRMINGHAM

STRONG WIREWORK.

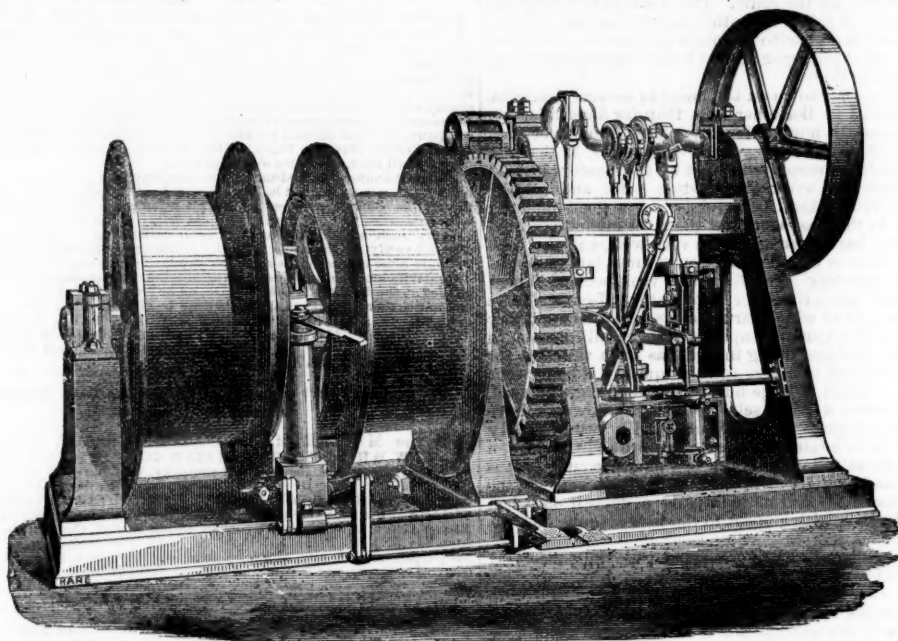


STRONG WIREWORK, the cross wires equally bent; also BEST STAMP GRATES, both of iron and copper, and punched copper plates. DITTO TUBBED. All the above promptly supplied at

W. ESCOTT'S MINING MATERIAL DEPOT, TAVISTOCK, DEVON.

Just published. Free Edition. **GUIDE TO HEALTH; or, ADVICE AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CURE OF NERVOUS DEBILITY.**—A New Medical Work on the Treatment of Local Debility, Consumption, Loss of Memory, Physical Depression, Indigestion, and all diseases resulting from loss of nerve power. Illustrated with cases and testimonials. Sent free for two stamps.—Dr. SMITH will, for the benefit of country patients, on receiving a description of their case, send a confidential letter of advice.—Address, Dr. H. SMITH, 8, Barton-crescent London, W.C.

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IMPROVED DESIGN of Engine for HAULING, for use with either Steam or Compressed Air.

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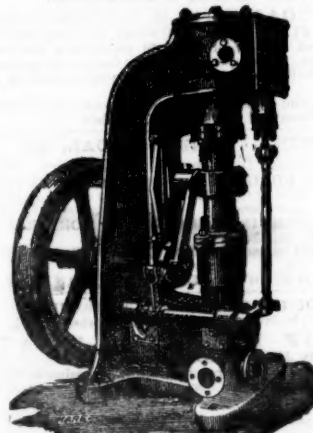
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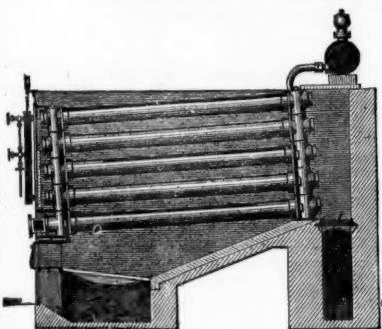
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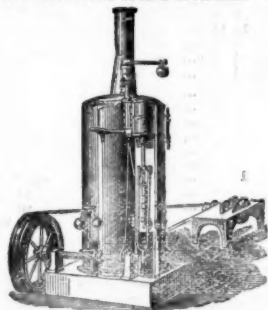
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STEAM CRANES,
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The ORIGINAL Combined Vertical ENGINES and BOILER introduced by Mr. CHAPLIN, in 1855.
EACH CLASS KEPT IN STOCK FOR SALE OR HIRE.

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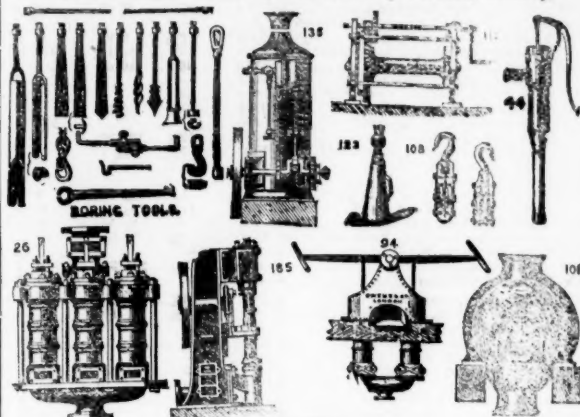
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BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.									
Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid		
1500 Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 00	...	3 1/2	3 1/2	12 6 8	0 0	Jan. 1875		
15000 Bampfylde, c, s, Devon*	1 00	...	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 2 0	0 0	Jan. 1875		
15000 Blaken Caelan, s, i, Cardigan* (24 sh.)	1 00	...	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 10 0	0 0	Jan. 1875		
200 Botalack, t, c, St. Just*	116 50	...	45	40 45	619 15 0	5 0	Aug. 1872		
10000 Bronfloyd, s, i, Cardigan*	1 78	...	...	...	2 20 0	0 0	Jan. 1872		
10000 Brockwood, c, Buckfastleigh*	1 16	...	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 6 0	0 0	Mar. 1875		
845 Cargill, s, i, Newry*	6 45	...	1 1/2	1 1/2	4 16 3	0 12	Oct. 1872		
6400 Cashwell, t, Cumberland*	2 10	...	...	...	1 6 0	0 0	Aug. 1873		
10000 Curn Brea, c, t, Illogan*	35 00	...	45	47 49	308 0 0	0 0	Feb. 1873		
6000 Cuth. & Jane, t, Penrynheadraeth*	5 00	...	...	...	0 7 6	0 0	June 1873		
2450 Cook's Kitchen, t, Illogan*	20 14 9	...	8 1/2	8 9	11 17 0	0 0	June 1873		
10240 Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock*	1 00	...	2	1 1/2	116 10 0	0 12	May 1872		
4256 Dolcoath, t, c, Camborne*	10 14 10	...	46	46 45	106 6 8	0 10	Mar. 1875		
15000 Drake Walls, t, c, Calstock*	5 00	...	...	...	0 2 0	0 0	July 1874		
10000 East Ballewidden, t, Saneed*	1 00	...	...	...	0 2 11	0 0	Feb. 1874		
6144 East Caradon, c, St. Cleer*	2 14 6	...	1 1/2	3 1/2	14 19 0	0 0	Oct. 1872		
300 East Caradon, t, Cardigan*	32 00	...	...	...	224 10 0	0 0	Oct. 1872		
6400 East Pool, t, c, Illogan*	0 9 9	...	12 1/2	12 12 1/2	13 11 3	0 0	May 1873		
1906 East Wheel Lovell, t, Wendron*	5 19 0	...	12 1/2	6 1/2	20 7 6	0 0	Oct. 1874		
5000 Exmouth, t, Christow*	0 7 6	...	...	...	0 1 0	0 0	May 1873		
2500 Fexdale, t, Isle of Man*	25 00	...	...	...	80 15 0	0 10	Oct. 1872		
40000 Glasgow Carr, c, 150,000 £1 p., 10,000 10s. p.	15 00	...	1 1/2	1 1/2	8 7 4	0 0	Jan. 1875		
15000 Great Laxey, t, Isle of Man*	11 1/2	...	1 1/2	1 1/2	17 9 0	0 0	Jan. 1875		
25000 Great West Van, t, Cardigan*	2 00	...	...	...	0 2 0	0 0	Jan. 1875		
6508 Great Wheel Vor, t, c, Helston*	40 15 0	...	3 1/2	3 1/2	15 16 0	0 0	Aug. 1872		
6400 Green Hurth, t, Durham*	0 6 0	...	...	...	0 2 0	0 0	Oct. 1874		
20000 Grogwilion, t, Cardigan*	2 00	...	3 1/2	2 1/2	0 2 0	0 0	Oct. 1874		
9830 Gunnislake (Clitters), t, c	5 50	...	...	...	0 2 3	0 0	Feb. 1875		
1024 Herodsfoot, t, near Liskeard*	8 10 0	...	3 1/2	3 3 1/2	62 5 0	0 15	Oct. 1872		
18000 Hingston Downs, c, Calstock* (21 sh.)	12 50	...	1 1/2	3 1/2	4 3 0	0 0	Oct. 1872		
25000 Killalee, t, Tipperary*	1 00	...	...	...	0 3 11 1/2	0 0	Mar. 1873		
400 Lisburne, t, Cardigan*	18 15 0	...	...	...	664 10 0	0 1	Oct. 1874		
11000 Levell, t, Wendron*	0 10 0	...	...	...	0 17 6	0 0	Jan. 1875		
10000 Milner Mining Co., t, Cardigan*	3 00	...	3	2 1/2	0 7 2	0 0	Jan. 1875		
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland, c, t, i	7 00	...	10	7 1/2	63 17 2	0 0	Feb. 1873		
12000 North Hendre, t, Wales*	2 10 0	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 0	Feb. 1873		
2000 North Levant, t, c, St. Just*	12 20	...	3	2 1/2	4 13 0	0 0	Oct. 1874		
27555 Old Trebrugg, s, i, ordinary shares	1 00	...	...	...	0 9 9	0 0	Feb. 1874		
9258 Old Trebrugg, s, i, 10 per cent. pref.	0 10 0	...	...	...	0 1 4 1/2	0 0	Oct. 1874		
5004 Pedn-ar-dra, t, Redruth*	9 20	...	6	4 6	0 5 0	0 0	Nov. 1871		
5004 Penhalo, t, c, Gwennap*	3 00	...	2	1 1/2	3 9 6	0 0	Jan. 1875		
4783 Penrith, t, c, Llanidloes*	2 00	...	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 2 0	0 0	Nov. 1874		
1772 Polberro, t, St. Agnes*	4 13 4	...	4	5 3 1/2	39 19 0	0 0	Nov. 1872		
18000 Prince Patrick, s, i, Holywell*	1 00	...	...	...	1 12 6	0 0	Mar. 1872		
1120 Providence, t, Llanidloes*	16 16 7	...	5	4 1/2	104 12 6	0 10	Jan. 1875		
2000 Queens, s, i, Holywell*	2 00	...	...	...	0 2 0	0 0	Sept. 1874		
12000 Roman Gravel, t, Salop*	7 10 0	...	12 1/2	12 1/2	4 10 0	0 0	Dec. 1874		
10000 Shelton, c, t, St. Austell*	1 00	...	...	...	0 1 0	0 0	Feb. 1872		
512 South Caradon, c, St. Cleer*	1 50	...	105	97 1/2	719 0 0	0 0	Dec. 1874		
6000 South Carr Brea, t, c, Illogan*	2 16	...	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 10 0	0 0	Feb. 1872		
6000 South Darren, t, Cardigan*	8 00	...	...	...	1 1 6	0 0	Nov. 1870		
10000 So. Pr. Patrick, s, i, 10000 sh. issued	1 00	...	...	...	0 4 0	0 0	Jan. 1875		
8771 St. Just Amalgamated, t, c	8 10 0	...	...	...	0 9 0	0 0	Nov. 1871		
12000 Tankerville, t, Salop*	6 00	...	10 1/2	10 1/2	3 8 0	0 0	Feb. 1873		
6000 Tincroft, c, t, Pool, Illogan*	9 00	...	24	22 1/2	47 18 0	0 0	Feb. 1873		
15000 Tretoli, t, t, Bodmin*	2 00	...	...	...	0 1 0	0 0	Feb. 1874		
4000 Trumpet Consols, t, Helston*	7 10 0	...	1	3 1	9 11 0	0 0	Nov. 1873		
5000 Van, t, Llanidloes*	4 50	...	24	22 1/2	13 19 6	0 0	Dec. 1874		
5000 W. Chiverton, t, Penzance*	11 10 0	...	3 1/2	4 1/2	62 10 0	0 0	June 1873		
512 West Toller, t, Redruth*	95 10 0	...	47 1/2	44 48	4 15 0	0 0	Feb. 1875		
2648 West Wheel Vor, t, c, Illogan*	27 3 9	...	9 1/2	9 10	3 12 6	0 0	Oct. 1872		
512 Wheel Basset, c, Illogan*	5 2 0	...	18	5 1/2	688 10 0	0 10	Aug. 1872		
4295 Wheel Killy, t, St. Agnes*	2 13 10	...	4 1/2	4 1/2	11 19 0	0 0	Dec. 1874		
968 Wheel Margaret, t, Uny Lelant*	15 17 6	...	...	...	82 2 3	0 0	Oct. 1874		
6000 Wheel Owles, t, St. Just*	76 50	...	75	68 75	0 1 0	0 0	Dec. 1874		
12000 Wheel Prussia, t, Redruth*	3 00	...	...	...	0 3 0	0 0	Nov. 1874		
10000 Wheel Russell, c, Tavistock	1 00	...	...	...	0 1 6	0 0	May 1873		
10000 Wicklow Whistler, t, c, Warleggan*	1 00	...	...	...	62 9 0	0 0	Mar. 1873		
95000 Wicklow, c, s, i, Wicklow*	2 10 0	0 3 0	0 0	Mar. 1875		
10000 Wye Valley, t, Montgomery*	5 00	...	3 1/2	3 1/2		

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Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid		
25500 Alamillos, t, Spain*	2 00	...	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 7 9	0 0	Mar. 1875		
20000 Almaden, t, Spain*	1 00	...	1	3 1/2	0 5 3	0 0	Mar. 1875		
20000 Australian, c, South Australia*	7 78	...	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 13 6	0 0	Aug. 1874		
10000 Battle Mountain, c, c, 6240 part. pd.	4 00	...	...	...	0 10 0	0 0	Nov. 1872		
15000 Birdseye Creek, c, California*	10 00	...	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 14 0	0 0	June 1874		
6000 Benaber, t, Germany*	10 00	...	...	...	0 10 0	0 0	July 1873		
12320 Burras, c, c, So. Australia*	5 00	...	...	...	0 10 0	0 0	June 1873		
20000 Cape Copper Mining, t, So. Africa*	7 00	...	33 1/2	31 33	19 15 0	0 1	Mar. 1872		
20000 Cedar Creek, c, California*	5 00	...	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 8 0	0 0	June 1873		
20000 Central American Association, t, i	0 16 8	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 0	Jan. 1869		
15000 Colorado, t, Colorado*	10 00	...	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 4 0	0 0	Jan. 1875		
76162 Don Pedro North del Rey, t, i	0 16 0	...	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 13 6	0 0	Jan. 1875		
29500 Eberhardt and Aurora, s, Nevada*	10 00	...	4 1/2	3 1/2	2 8 0	0 0	Mar. 1872		
2362 Eldorado, c, Nova Scotia*	10 00	...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 0 0	0 0	July 1871		
6000 Emma, s, s, Utah (25,000 fully pd.)	20 00	...	1 1/2	1 1/2	3 12 0	0 0	Oct. 1872		
7000 English and Australian, c, So. Aust.	2 10 0	...	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 10 9	0 0	Mar. 1872		
15000 Ferguson, c, California*									